

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE NASA AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEARS 1995 AND 1996

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the NASA Authorization Act for fiscal years 1995 and 1996. Over the coming weeks, I hope to move this bill expeditiously through the committee legislative process.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, this is perhaps the most critical year NASA has faced since the cancellation of the Apollo Program. This is the first time since then that the administration has requested a decrease in funding of our Nation's space and aeronautics activities. In addition, within this lower funding envelope, NASA is seeking to continue major programs such as the space shuttle, the space telescope, and the space station.

Since this situation became clear to me, I have worked hard to help ensure that the allocations within the Appropriations Subcommittees provided enough funding to provide an adequate and balanced space program while retaining enough money for the space station. Despite the efforts of many, it is still unclear whether the allocations provide for this.

Therefore I am introducing this bill today to help clarify the true needs of the space program this year. Mindful that some reductions will eventually need to be made, this bill identifies nearly \$290 million in program cuts. It also, however, identifies some offsetting actions that cannot only reduce the adverse effects of these reductions, but also provide a path toward a more sustainable space program.

The bottom line is contained in the bill. Any funding level below \$14.150 billion will begin to have serious consequences for the space program. Although I will remain open to any proposals, I will need to weigh very carefully whether to continue to support the space station in its present form if the NASA budget falls below that level.

I have made clear that some review of the long-term needs of the space budget will be absolutely necessary during the budget preparations for the fiscal year 1996 budget. I have met with OMB director Leon Panetta and he has agreed to consider this matter seriously.

Whether or not NASA is provided with a more favorable 5-year budget projection, it will be necessary to fundamentally reduce the cost of the space program in future years. I have welcomed many of the actions that have been proposed by NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin in this regard and I am confident that these management reforms will have the desired effect in the future.

However, a recent Congressional Budget Office study entitled "Reinventing NASA" has

pointed out that these reforms provide no instant gratification and will take sustained effort to ensure that they achieve cost savings. In the interim, I envision that there may be some real need to restructure NASA's programs along the lines I have suggested in order to provide a bridge to the future.

I would like to include with this statement a description of the bill and its principal provisions. I hope to bring this bill before the House as soon as possible.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 1995, 1996

BACKGROUND

The "Augustine Report" issued in 1990 has generally been acknowledged as the most thorough review of space policy since the Apollo period. One key recommendation of that report is that the budget for the space program should achieve a greater stability and should increase in real terms. Since the issuance of that report, the NASA budget appropriated by Congress has decreased in real terms.

Moreover, the five year budget runout has decreased substantially due to a combination of overall budgetary stress and shifting Administration priorities. For the period 1994-1998, the fiscal year 1994 budget request for NASA required a reduction of \$15.7 billion and the fiscal year 1995 request required an additional reduction of \$8.1 billion. In short, the NASA budget has enjoyed neither the stability nor the real growth envisioned by the Augustine report.

This authorization bill is intended to define a path for maintaining balance within the space program within the budgetary restraints that have been imposed over the next 2 years. The objective of the bill is to sustain all of the investments that have been made in the space and aeronautics program over the past decade including programs such as the Space Telescope, the Earth Observing System, and the Space Station.

This bill does not, however, provide a long-term solution. Continued decline in Administration budget requests and Congressional Appropriations will result in the need for major programmatic realignment or cancellations in future years.

OVERALL APPROACH

This bill identifies specific areas where budgetary reductions are possible other than the Space Station. It also identifies specific actions that can be taken to offset the adverse effects of such reductions and maintain a healthy and balanced space and aeronautics program.

For fiscal year 1995, the bill identifies \$288.6 million in programmatic reductions relative to the request level of \$14.3 billion. It also provides for \$139 million in offsetting additions. Thus, although a funding level of \$14.01 billion may be minimally adequate to maintain the fiscal year 1995 space and aeronautics program without impacting the Space Station, program disruptions and lost investments will occur. A funding level of \$14.150 billion will provide for a healthy and balanced space program and more effectively capitalize on past investments.

For fiscal year 1996, the bill provides \$14.4 billion, the overall request level. This funding level is still several hundred million below an inflationary increase over the 1995 level. In order to sustain the space and aeronautics program over the long term, the Administration and Congress will need to undertake an in-depth review of NASA's funding requirements during the budget preparation cycle for fiscal year 1996. Specifically, there is a need for an objective assessment of the true savings obtained from the management reforms undertaken as part of the National Performance Review and an assessment of the actual budgetary needs of the ongoing and anticipated programs.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

Some of the major reductions identified in the bill are as follows:

The bill provides for a reduction in the Shuttle flight rate of one mission per year. Continued erosion of NASA's budget in the out years may necessitate an additional reduction in flight rate.

The bill assumes a deletion of one Spacelab mission, MSL-1. It is possible to recover some of the science lost by this action on a series of Spacelab missions and joint activities with the Russians.

The bill eliminates the Mars Surveyor new start. It is anticipated, however, that increased cooperation with the Russian science community may provide for a restructured joint mission.

The bill defers work on an Ocean Color Imager and Altimeter now part of the Earth Observing System. Other potential flight options and mission phasing is possible to counter this deferral.

The Techsat program is held to 1994 levels pending a clearer demonstration of industry cofunding as originally proposed.

The bill provides for a moderate delay in the TDRSS procurement.

The bill provides for a reduction in personnel funding due to the better than anticipated success of the buyout program.

The bill also provides for certain program augmentations and new initiatives as follows:

The bill provides for additional funding for the Global Geospace Science program in order to accommodate the launch delays now anticipated.

The bill provides for a moderate new start on a technology development program directed at advanced launch technologies including SSTO and reusable technologies.

The bill maintains funding for the University Space Engineering Centers which have been proposed for termination.

The bill establishes a new line item for Russian cooperation in science to complement the Russian cooperation in human spaceflight. It is anticipated that the initial focus of this cooperative program will be in Mars exploration and recovery of the science lost with the Mars Observer.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

USAID'S PLANS FOR STRENGTHENING WID EFFORTS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, in December 1993, the General Accounting Office released its report on the Agency for International Development's and the Department of State's compliance with the 1973 Percy amendment, section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. The Percy amendment directed that U.S. foreign assistance efforts focus on integrating women into the economies of developing countries.

On March 16, 1994, I wrote to Administrator Atwood to request that AID report to the committee on how the issues raised in the GAO report were being addressed.

On April 1 and May 16, 1994, Mr. Atwood provided letters responding to my inquiry. In Mr. Atwood's response, he expresses his personal commitment to addressing the issues raised in the GAO report and outlines specific steps which the agency is taking to insure consistent compliance with the Percy amendment.

The correspondence follows:

U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT,
Washington, DC, April 1, 1994.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House
of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of March 16, 1994 requesting that the Agency for International Development (USAID) report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs on how the issues raised by the General Accounting Office (GAO) on women in development are being addressed.

In my response to findings in the report on USAID's and the Department of State's compliance with the 1973 "Percy Amendment," (Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act as amended), I outlined some steps that I will take to strengthen and accelerate the Agency's women-in-development program. These steps are summarized below.

By June 1, 1994, USAID Bureau Assistant Administrators will submit to me plans of action delineating steps to be taken by their Bureaus to address gender issues. The plans for both geographic and central Bureaus will be based on Bureau assessments of gender issues.

USAID will require our overseas missions to integrate gender concerns into country strategies and action plans. I have directed that the geographic Bureaus take the lead in establishing plans by July 1, 1994 for negotiating with Missions deadlines for reaching gender integration benchmarks.

Further, USAID will enhance coordination between the Office of Women in Development and USAID Bureaus to better monitor the integration of gender concerns in Bureau and Mission development strategies. To assist in this process we will assure the timely completion of our program performance monitoring system and will continue to explore ways to strengthen the capacity of this system to monitor women-in-development program performance.

I am taking steps to integrate women-in-development policy objectives into non-project assistance programming by directing

that guidance be appropriately incorporated into Agency guidance documents, including USAID Handbook 4.

Finally, USAID will continue to explore and implement ways of providing our program managers with information to monitor women-in-development program performance.

I greatly appreciate your enclosing a copy of the letter of March 1, 1994, which you received from Congresswoman Schroeder and your March 16 response to her. As you state to Congresswoman Schroeder, we are taking steps at USAID to ensure that integration of women-in-development concerns in development assistance is a top priority. I believe our response to GAO reflects this effort.

Sincerely,

J. BRIAN ATWOOD.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN LUSTIG: OUTSTANDING TEACHER AND CITIZEN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring my colleagues' attention to the outstanding achievements of Helen Lustig on the occasion of her retirement from the teaching profession on June 3. Mrs. Lustig has distinguished herself in the city of San Francisco as outstanding teacher and active community member for over 40 years.

A mother of three and a grandmother to be in July, Mrs. Lustig has touched the lives of hundreds of young people as a teacher, as a friend, and as a mentor. She has been an outstanding, positive influence on the children who have been lucky enough to attend her classes. Her impact has been all the more significant given her dedication to working among San Francisco's most disadvantaged children.

Her tireless devotion to educating the children of San Francisco will be sorely missed. We can find comfort, however, in her continued contributions to the good of the community.

Helen Lustig's dedication to education extends beyond the classroom. She is currently a docent with the San Francisco Zoo and active with its special events council. Additionally, she has always found time to help the fundraising efforts of the City of Hope Hospital and the Peninsula Humane Society.

I extend my most sincere gratitude and admiration to Helen Lustig and wish her a full and happy retirement. We all are grateful for her contribution to the future of those young people and the country. Helen Lustig has spent a full life giving the most valuable gift of all—education.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring the teaching profession and one of its greatest practitioners, Mrs. Helen Lustig.

THE ABOLITION OF BANKRUPTCY HAVENS AMENDMENTS OF 1994

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to address an inequity in our bankruptcy laws that allows wealthy individuals to wipe away all of their debts and at the same time keep their mansions, expensive jewelry, and thoroughbred horse collections.

The problem with our Bankruptcy Code is that a small number of States abuse the power of States to set the value of the homestead exemption for individuals who file for bankruptcy. The homestead exemption is the value in home equity that a debtor may exclude from bankruptcy proceedings. In the State of Florida a person can exclude his or her residence including up to 160 acres of realty no matter what the value. In Texas up to 200 acres plus a dwelling on the land is placed beyond the reach of creditors, again even if the property is worth millions. In Ohio, by contrast, the limit is \$5,000.

The unlimited exclusions in Florida and Texas make these two States havens for debtors. Debtors can buy million dollar estates and get absolute for all their other debts. A favorite trick of wealthy debtors is to establish residency in Florida or Texas and then declare bankruptcy. Meanwhile, middle-class Americans work hard to pay their bills and pay higher prices for merchandise in order to make up for the debts not paid by the millionaires living in their mansions in the few States that make a mockery of our bankruptcy system.

In November, the program "60 Minutes" reported on three cases in Florida. One involved Marvin Warner, a former Cincinnati resident, who was convicted and served time in jail because of his involvement in the savings and loan debacle in the 1980's. Warner established his residency in Florida in 1985, paid \$3½ million in cash for a 400-acre horse farm and a collection of thoroughbred horses, and then filed for bankruptcy in 1987. Because he was in Florida he was able to keep his farm and his horses and be absolved from more than \$70 million in debt.

The same "60 Minutes" episode interviewed a Florida bankruptcy attorney who said he gets five calls a week from lawyers around the country who are forum shopping for their clients with money they want to shelter. And they can shelter the money by pouring it into a residence in a State with an absurdly high homestead exemption and filing for bankruptcy there.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I am introducing today adds a fair but necessary provision to the Federal Bankruptcy Code. The Abolition of Bankruptcy Havens Amendments of 1994 establishes a cap on the State homestead exemption. The cap is a reasonable \$50,000. This is more than is allowable under current law in more than two-thirds of our States. This is not a bill meant to benefit creditors alone. This is a bill that is meant to provide a fair playing field for all Americans so that the machine tool builder in Cincinnati and the executive who gets rich on Wall Street and then moves to

Florida are both expected to pay their bills. This is an anti-deadbeat bill. I encourage your support for the legislation.

THE TIDE IS CHANGING

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, soon we will welcome a new Republican Member from Kentucky into the House.

The election of RON LEWIS signals a sea change that is taking place in this country. His election to the House from a district held by Democrats since the Civil War sends an unmistakable message to President Clinton and the Democrats in the House: The people are not buying it.

They don't buy that big Government, and big Government spending are the solutions to the problems we face in this country.

The people are not buying the ultraliberal policies cloaked in moderate rhetoric that the President sells in his constant campaign mode.

And in particular, in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, the people didn't buy into the idea that they should send another Democrat to Washington to be a foot soldier for the Clinton agenda.

The people voted for energized leadership and for change, and they voted Republican. The election of RON LEWIS is the beginning of the 1994 thaw of the ice age of Democrats who have controlled Congress since 1954. November 1994 will be a Republican avalanche.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCES LOUISE "LU" PARKER, MISS U.S.A. 1994

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to recognize Frances Louise "Lu" Parker, Miss U.S.A. 1994, who represented the United States in the Miss Universe Pageant, in Manila, on May 20. Lu grew up in Estill, SC, in the Second Congressional District, which I have the honor to represent. She is the third South Carolinian to win the Miss U.S.A. title.

A graduate of the college of Charleston, Lu received a master of arts degree in teaching English from The Citadel. She is a ninth grade English literature teacher at North Charleston High School.

As an educator, Lu possesses a keen awareness of the needs of students and teachers. She plans to focus on education policy during her reign as Miss U.S.A. Also, due to her involvement with teenagers in crisis, Lu has established a nonprofit organization, Helping All Teens Survive [HATS] International, to promote self-esteem and self-responsibility in teenagers.

Lu Parker is an outstanding young lady, who exemplifies the best that our country has

to offer. It is a privilege for me to pay tribute to this fine South Carolinian. She has my best wishes for a reign that is filled with joy and marked by achievement.

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS DECISION—BLILEY VERSUS KELLY

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, on May 20, the U.S. Court of Appeals in Bliley versus Kelly concluded that Congress must have a full 30-day review period within which to consider legislation passed by the District of Columbia government or voters.

In February 1992, Congressmen LARRY COMBEST, DANA ROHRBACHER, Bill Lowery, and I, sued the ranking officials of the District of Columbia city government regarding the legal status of the Assault Weapon Manufacturing Strict Liability Act of 1990. We have always maintained that the lawsuit was not about guns, but about the relationship between the District of Columbia and the U.S. Congress. I am pleased to announce that our position has been vindicated.

Without reciting the entire history of this case, allow me to summarize by stating that in October 1991, the D.C. Corporation Counsel advised me that "Congress no longer has authority under the Self-Government Act to prevent the Strict Liability Act from becoming law by passing a joint resolution of disapproval." My colleagues and I could not accept the implications of this opinion which, if upheld, would have allowed the District to avoid full congressional review. In February 1992, we sued the District of Columbia.

In court, the D.C. Corporation Counsel subsequently argued that the law went into effect on or about December 26, 1991 upon the expiration of the temporary repealer or, alternatively, on March 6, 1991 as the D.C. Court of Appeals held in the Atkinson decision. The U.S. Court of Appeals rejected all of these arguments and found that it was the congressional review period, not the act, which has been suspended. The court has affirmed our fundamental argument in the case that Congress must have a full 30-legislative-day review period after the local legislative process is exhausted.

While Congress may be able to follow this marker in the future, at the time, the Republican members faced the opposition of the erroneous Corporation Counsel opinion. Ironically, as the new 30-day review period ticked away, we had to seek outside legal assistance to vindicate our rights as Members of Congress. We filed suit against the District on February 19, 1992, not knowing that the U.S. Court of Appeals would determine that the new 30-day review period in which Congress may have passed a resolution of disapproval, had not yet expired.

It is also important for Members to know that the court also upheld our right to review an act before it becomes law and to use the government of the District of Columbia.

In time, this lawsuit may prove to be an important footnote to the history of the Nation's

Capital. But I believe, it is important to the history of the House of Representatives as well. Before any lawsuit was filed, the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia and I wrote to the Speaker, requesting a review of the Corporation Counsel's opinion and support for protecting the rights of Congress which was the real issue at stake. A bipartisan group of House Members, including the chairman of the Committee on Energy, also wrote to the Speaker with a similar request. But we did not receive the support we needed.

It is popular to talk about reforming Congress. Here is a real example of one important matter which should be addressed. When the rights of Congress are at stake, it should not be left to just a few individuals to protect those institutional rights. Without our lawsuit and appeal, Congress would have given up its future right to review simply through default. That would not have been right. That would not have been good for this institution. The executive branch obviously has tremendous resources to draw upon when its authority is threatened. Even the District of Columbia has substantial resources to call upon when its interests are at stake. This lawsuit presents an opportunity to ask ourselves, how will the interests of the House of Representatives be protected in the future?

IN HONOR OF VIRGINIA STEINEL JACOBSEN, KAREN BRAVERMAN, AND ANTONIA BAUMANDER FOR THEIR WORK AS EDUCATORS AND ROLE MODELS

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Virginia Steinel Jacobsen, Karen Braverman, and Antonia Baumander on the day of their retirement from the staff of Emerson High School in Union City, NJ. As educators they have worked long and hard to prepare our young adults for the professional and personal challenges that lie ahead.

Educators are like sculptors, but rather than molding a piece of clay, they handcraft the future of our Nation. They instill respect, confidence, and a love of learning in our children. Today I wish to take note of three exceptional individuals who have each made contributions to Emerson High School in unique ways.

Karen Braverman has served as a teacher for 26 years—the last 23 years at Emerson. As a science teacher, she has distinguished herself. In 1980, she won teacher of the year honors. Her area of special interest is microbiology and I need tell no one here the challenge that sort of curriculum presents to a teacher. Mrs. Braverman has a talent for bringing the wonder of science to life for young adults. In the midst of her hectic teaching schedule, she still found time to coach the varsity tennis team from 1973 through 1979.

Virginia Steinel Jacobsen has spent the last 20 years in the Union City school system, the last 10 years as Assistant Administrator of the Federal lunch program and as a clerk. I take particular pride in Virginia's accomplishments,

because of my close relationship to her. She is my mother-in-law. Virginia raised four wonderful children, including my wife, and has been a wonderful role model for my two children. I can personally attest to her love for and dedication to children.

Antonia "Toni" Baumander has dedicated the last 10 years of her life to working as Emerson's nurse. Any time a student became ill they went to see Mrs. Baumander, who was always there to dole out sound medical advice. She diligently oversaw the health of Emerson's students. Prior to her work at Emerson, she served at a variety of hospitals and even served at Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, TX, during the Korean war.

The residents of Union City owe a great debt to Mrs. Virginia Steinel Jacobsen, Mrs. Antonia Baumander, and Mrs. Karen Braverman for their years of service to the community. These three women have made significant contributions to our educational system and they deserve our praise and our special thanks on the day of their retirement.

A BASEBALL HERO FROM MARCUS HOOK, PA

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mickey Vernon, one of the favorite sons of my hometown of Marcus Hook, PA. Mickey was one of the baseball's greatest first basemen of all-time, and this week he will serve as the grand marshal of the Marcus Hook Memorial Day Parade.

Mickey played 21 years in the big leagues, 13 of those right here in our Nation's Capital where he played at Griffith Stadium for the Washington Senators. He was a slick-fielding lefthanded first baseman with a short, compact lefty swing, and he was a fixture in the middle of the Senators' lineup throughout the forties and early fifties.

In 1946, Mickey won the first of his two American League batting titles, hitting 0.353 while bashing out a league-leading 51 doubles and knocking in 85 runs. He won a second Silver Bat in 1953, when he again lead the league with a 0.337 average and 43 doubles. That year, he also swatted 15 home runs and drove in a career-best 115 runs.

For his career, Mickey batted 0.286, drove in 1,311 runs, and hit 490 doubles. He played in seven All-Star games, and held career records for first basemen in assists, put-outs, chances, and games played, 2,237. He was durable and consistent, playing 115 or more games for 14 straight years.

This kind of day-in, day-out production is all the more remarkable when one considers how baseball of the 1940's and 1950's differed from the baseball of today. Mickey Vernon and his teammates rode for hours on end in cramped trains, not in luxury charter airplanes. They played games in the white heat of the scorching summer sun, not under the cool evening skies. They wore heavy wool uniforms, not light double knits.

When Mickey played, there were only 16 teams in 2 leagues. There were few slots

open for major leaguers, and each player no matter how good had to prove himself every spring. Few ballplayers in those days had the luxury of rich multiyear contracts.

Typical of many ballplayers of his era, Mickey lost 2 years of his career, 1944-45, because he answered his country's call to service during World War II. We can only imagine what Mickey's lifetime totals would have been had he played those two seasons in the prime of his career.

Through it all, Mickey Vernon was a dogged competitor and a true gentleman. When his playing and managing days were over, after he had plied his trade for the Senators and the Red Sox and the Indians, Mickey Vernon came home to his roots. He came back to Delaware County, PA. Today he is 76 years old, and he still lives in Nether Providence, just a few miles from Marcus Hook.

It is fitting that this Memorial Day marks the beginning of a new push to have Mickey Vernon inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, NY. Local baseball fans have organized a "Mickey Vernon for the Hall of Fame Committee." The committee has organized a petition drive to have the Hall of Fame Veterans Committee give Mickey his rightful place among the all-time greats of the game. I will do all I can to assist in this worthy effort.

Mickey Vernon is a hero in my hometown. Marcus Hook is a close-knit, working-class town on the Delaware River. The people of Marcus Hook have community spirit and family pride, and many bonds still tie us together. One of those bonds is our great pride in the career and achievements of our friend Mickey Vernon. Even today, more than 30 years after his retirement, kids in Marcus Hook still play ball in the Mickey Vernon Little League.

Thanks to Mickey Vernon, our hometown has a cherished place in the grand history of America's game. Few towns in America can claim to be birthplace of a genuine baseball hero, and the people of Marcus Hook are very proud to call Mickey Vernon one of our own.

TRIBUTE TO SAM B. HALL, JR.

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today we pay tribute to our former colleague, Representative Sam B. Hall, Jr., who served in this House from 1977 until 1985.

Sam was a man of integrity who well represented his constituents from the First District of Texas. As my seat-mate on the Judiciary Committee, Sam and I worked closely on many issues. Sam always worked with a smile and was very pleasant to everyone who came in contact with him. Indeed, he was a fine lawyer, an outstanding legislator, and a good friend.

In addition to serving this House, and his district, Sam well served this country. After his service in Congress, he was appointed as a U.S. district judge for the eastern district of Texas where he served with distinction. His dedication to the bench earned him deep respect and admiration from many of his colleagues.

As we take this moment to remember our former colleague, Sam Hall, I would like to extend my deepest sympathy to his wife, Madeline, and the rest of his family. Sam's death is a loss to all of us and we will miss him.

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE SHOULD ISSUE A STAMP COMMEMORATING LEWIS HOWARD LATIMER

HON. FLOYD H. FLAKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with many of my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus, and with the support of the New York congressional delegation, a resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the U.S. Postal Service should issue a stamp commemorating Lewis Howard Latimer. The time has come to recognize the contributions of Lewis Howard Latimer—(1848-1928)—a leading black inventor, a scientist, a civic leader, and a resident of New York City. A U.S. postage stamp issued to honor this very distinguished individual would draw attention to one whose life embodied the spirit and essence of America and offer a role model to people of all backgrounds.

Latimer's scientific accomplishments include a long-lasting carbon filament for Thomas Edison's light bulb which made commercial lighting feasible, drawings for Alexander Bell's telephone patent, and the installation of some of the earliest outdoor electrical lighting systems in such cities as Philadelphia, New York, and Montreal. In addition, he wrote the first book concerning the revolutionary electric lighting of Thomas Edison to be published in America.

Latimer was an artist, poet, and humanist who believed in the value of intellectual improvement, hard work, and in the opportunities America offered to everyone. As the child of former slaves, Latimer believed in civil liberties for all and had a long friendship with such notable civil rights leaders as Frederick Douglass.

A stamp issued to honor Lewis Latimer would commemorate the achievement of this pioneering African-American inventor and humanist who was a pivotal figure in the race to develop electric lighting and overcome racial intolerance. A U.S. postage stamp would stimulate interest in this multitalented individual and offer his achievements as a role model to today's youth.

HONORING DR. DAVID COCKCROFT

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the service to his neighbors that has been made by Dr. David Cockcroft, who is being honored this

week as Riverdalian of the Year by the Riverdale Community Council.

Later this year, Dr. Cockcroft will retire from the pastorate at the Riverdale Presbyterian Church after serving for 26 years. During that time, he has performed countless good deeds on behalf of all the people of the community. The support and dedication he has given to individuals and to neighborhood associations has endeared him to the community. Whether he is working to maintain clean parks, comforting people with AIDS, or performing his religious duties, David Cockcroft is fully committed to the task at hand.

As he describes it, David Cockcroft is retiring from the pastorage but not from life. That is why I am sure he will continue to be a positive force in the Riverdale community, where he has already touched so many lives. I thank him on behalf of my constituents and extend my personal best wishes.

PLAYING FAST AND LOOSE WITH BUILDING HEIGHTS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, I am responsible for protecting the Federal interest in the city. That responsibility includes safeguarding Washington's unique skyline by ensuring that the letter and intent of Congress' Height of Buildings Act of 1910 is not circumvented.

Last month, Representative BILEY, the committee's ranking member, and I introduced legislation—H.R. 4242—to block a proposed GW/WETA building at 21st and H Streets, NW., because it would violate the Height Act. We felt compelled to act after it became apparent that city officials and developers are playing fast and loose with the height limits. Creeping administrative actions—in the form of zoning decisions, regulatory interpretations, and minor violations ignored by enforcing authorities—are chipping away, inch by inch, at the Federal height restrictions.

Mr. Speaker, I do not take lightly Federal intervention in local matters. Such action should occur only when there is a clear conflict with the U.S. Constitution, the Home Rule Act, or the Federal interest. However, when the grounds for involvement are evident, the substance of the issue should be explored rigorously. I have no interest in intervening with the District's zoning decisions, but they must stay within the clearly defined Federal interest protected by the Height Act.

The purpose, language, and intent of the Height Act are clear. However, as the case history illustrates, there are some who feel compelled to create ambiguities where none exist and loopholes where none were intended.

On April 26, the committee held a day-long hearing on the subject. Fifteen witnesses appeared, representing the National Capital Planning Commission, the D.C. government, opponents of Height Act manipulation, and GW/WETA representatives.

The history of this project reads like a primer in how to manipulate the system. Unfortunately, it is indicative of a pattern of abusing and weakening the Height Act. The facts and chronology are clear; the conclusions are obvious. This is about more than just a specific building; it is about a pattern of abuse and the co-opting of a public trust. A brief summary for context is helpful.

In June 1993, GW/WETA applied to construct a building 116.5 feet tall in a location with a Height Act limit of 110 feet. The building's proponents thought it would fit into a loophole their attorneys had recently devised and sold to complacent District zoning officials.

The District government acknowledges that they didn't know the building violated the statute until the matter was raised by the building's opponents—20 months after the applicant's first meeting with the District. Whether it was the opponent's disclosures, or just too big a loophole to accept, on the Wednesday before Thanksgiving, the District's zoning administrator advised the Zoning Commission that the GW/WETA building was in violation of the Height Act and should not be approved as submitted.

The proponents did to change the height, design, or look of the building.

Over that Thanksgiving weekend, the proponents met privately with various District zoning officials and on Monday submitted the identical building with new lines on the old plans. There was now a solid studio roof in place of the effective ceiling. The space above the new roof was relabeled "mechanical penthouse."

No details about the new roof or penthouse were required or requested. The revised plans were accepted by the Zoning Commission even though the building's height remained unchanged, and the newly designated penthouse raised several issues under both the Height Act and District's zoning regulations. Furthermore, the Zoning Commission denied the opponents' repeated requests for further cross-examination about the revised plan, a clear denial of due process.

Earlier this year the NCPC reviewed this project and advised the city that the proposed building was not adverse to the Federal interest. Subsequent to that meeting, I discovered that there was significant and material information relative to this case that was not presented to the NCPC prior to its deliberation and vote.

At the committee's hearing on the building, the proponents argued that the building was always 110 feet tall—"116.5 feet" was a mistake, a typographical error. The documents and architectural drawings that contained and repeated that "typo" included: the applicant's "Notice of Intent to File," (June 3, 1993) and "Filing," (June 16, 1993), the DC Zoning Commission's Notice of Receipt of Filing (July 20, 1993) and "Notice of Public Hearing" (September 1, 1993), and the DC Office of Planning's "Preliminary Report" (July 23, 1993), "Final Report" (October 14, 1993), and "Summary Abstract" (December 9, 1993). This incredulous "typo" argument raises to absurdity the parties' contention that everyone was always sensitive to the Height Act and constantly checked and rechecked for compliance.

It is clear from the committee's hearing that city officials are confused about their responsibilities and authority under the Height Act. For example, even though the law has no waiver provision, city zoning regulators routinely authorize waivers of the Height Act requirement that penthouses be set back from exterior walls. They explain that the same term "exterior wall", means one thing under the Height Act and something quite different under DC regulations. When the corporation counsel's office was asked why they had deferred to the zoning administrator on a matter of legal interpretation and precedent under the Height Act, an assistant corporation counsel flatly and wrongly stated that his office was not responsible for enforcing the act. When District officials were asked for citations for the authority and precedents they were using in reaching these decisions, they could not come up with any.

Regrettably, Mr. Speaker, the GW/WETA building is not an isolated case. It is but one example in a pattern of inattention to enforcement of the height limits enacted by Congress. Here are some recent shenanigans.

Under the Height Act, a building's height is determined from the widest street on which it fronts. Sounds simple enough, but creative contrivances have violated horizontal as well as vertical planes. The building at 1200 G Street, NW. only fronts on G Street, yet it takes its height from the Homer Building on the wider 13th Street because of a flimsy composition board walkway connecting the back of these two buildings. The city accepted the walkway as making the two structures one. 1615 L Street, NW. takes its height from 1125 16th Street. What makes these two buildings count as one? They abut, but the only connection between the two are four sealed windows on the sixth floor.

The city will even accept a razed building as the basis for exceeding the height limit. 1310 G Street, NW. fronts only on G Street, but was authorized to the higher 13th Street limit because it was to connect to the Columbia Savings and Loan Building at the corner of G and 13th Streets. Before the construction could occur, the Columbia Savings and Loan Building was torn down—all there is now is a parking lot. No problem for 1310 G, it can still build to the height and would have been allowed if the building were still standing. But that is not the best part, Mr. Speaker. The owner of what would become 1328 G Street has joined as one tax lot with the owner of 1310; and because they will be "connected," 1328 G is asserting that it, too, is entitled to the same height as the nonexistent building. The saddest part of all, Mr. Speaker, as evidenced by a 1991 memorandum from the City's director of planning, is that the District has bought into this nonsense and abuse of the Federal interest.

The Height Act clearly states that a building's height is to be measured from the street, but zoning officials agreed to Station Place, 2d and H, NW., developer's request to measure from an overpass. Only after the Fine Arts Commission objected and the recent congressional attention to the GW/WETA proposal did the zoning administrator decide to put a hold on the approval.

These are not all the examples, just a sampling which clearly indicates there are some

real problems with developers, lawyers, and District officials who are willing collaborators in efforts to circumvent the Federal Height Act. Just this week, NCPC staff discovered that George Washington University and their zoning pit bulls, Wilkes, Artis, Hedrick & Lane, are at it again. They are proposing a new building which violates the Height Act limit and support their request to the District for an exemption with such arguments as: A penthouse over an elevator is not an elevator penthouse; a penthouse containing mechanical equipment is not subject to the restrictions on a mechanical equipment penthouse; and a stairway tower, although not exempt from the Height Act limit, should be.

I have introduced legislation, H.R. 4243, which would confirm the intent of Congress regarding the application of the Height Limits Act to buildings in the District of Columbia, and I intend to pursue it vigorously through to enactment. The bill defines exterior walls, streets, and roofs in plain English. It is simple enough that even lawyers, developers, and zoning officials will understand what is legal and what is not.

But the fact that aspects of the law need to be changed does not excuse the failure to abide by current law. I oppose the GW/WETA building because it violates the 1910 Height Act. It is too tall! My intent is not to reinterpret the rules retroactively; I am not modifying my total commitment to home rule, and I enthusiastically support the goal of WETA moving into the District. I want more businesses to move into the city. No one, however, is above the law. Unfortunately, local law firms and the District have abused a Federal statute with clear language and intent. My objective is to see that such abuse stops immediately.

The GW/WETA case is likely to end up in court. I believe that when the dust settles, both the judicial and legislative bodies with authority on this matter will decide that this building, and the process by which it was approved, are flawed.

TRIBUTE TO JONATHAN ROBERTS AND RITA KULL

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two of my fellow citizens from Cobb County, GA, who helped save the life of another human being recently.

One of them, 15-year-old Jonathan Roberts, used the training he learned in the Boy Scouts to save the life of an injured motorist. The other concerned citizen, Mrs. Rita Kull, came to his aid.

Jonathan was riding his bicycle to visit a friend last month when he witnessed an automobile accident. Rushing to the scene quickly, Jonathan found the driver, Matthew Lee Ruff, lying nearby with blood pouring from his forehead. In a report in the Marietta Daily Journal, Mr. Ruff said he thought he was going to die.

Jonathan, remembering the training he had gotten in the Boy Scouts, immediately applied pressure with his bare hands to Mr. Ruff's

forehead to help slow down the bleeding. And just as importantly, Mr. Ruff said, his young rescuer calmed him when he thought his life was over.

Mrs. Kull, who saw the accident, also stopped to help Mr. Ruff while Jonathan rode his bike to a nearby house to ask someone to call 911.

Cobb County firefighters arrived on the scene quickly and took Mr. Ruff to Kennestone Hospital in Marietta. I am very pleased to report that Mr. Ruff was later released and is recovering from his injuries.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure all of my colleagues in this body join me in saluting Jonathan Roberts and Rita Kull for their unselfish regard for others. This kind of action demonstrates that caring for the well-being of others, even perfect strangers, is what makes a community worth living in.

TRIBUTE TO BOB PASTOR

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call your attention to Mr. Bob Pastor, a distinguished resident of the First Congressional District in Indiana. Following a 45-year contribution to the steel industry, Bob will be celebrating his retirement from National Steel, Midwest Division on Friday, May 27, 1994, at McBride Hall, in Gary, IN.

Bob began his career with the steel industry in 1949 at U.S. Steel in Donora, PA. He interrupted his employment in 1953 to serve in the U.S. Army, and after an honorable discharge in 1955, returned to U.S. Steel in Donora to work as a bricklayer.

The 1959 shut down of the U.S. Steel plant in Donora prompted Bob to relocate to Northwest Indiana. In 1961, Bob embarked on what turned out to be an illustrious 33-year commitment to the Midwest Division of National Steel in Portage, IN. Upon his arrival at Midwest, Bob became active in the United Steelworkers of America, serving on various local union committees, administrative offices, and finally as local union president. Bob served six consecutive terms as president of local union 6103, before retiring on April 22, 1994.

Bob's dedication to the Northwest Indiana community, and to the labor movement in general, is evidenced by his continued involvement in local organizations. He currently holds the position of vice president with the Indiana State AFL-CIO, and serves as an officer of the Northwest Indiana Federation of Labor AFL-CIO.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting this man who has proven to be an outstanding citizen and exceptional role model for young men and women who aspire to similar greatness.

COMMEMORATING THE RESTORATION OF THE CLOVER SCHOOL

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the restoration of the Clover School in Esparto, CA.

According to Gregory's History Book, published in 1913, the Clover School dates back to 1868 when it was built on the land donated by the Knight family of Yolo. The school is believed to be named after the burr clover—a wild grass that grew in great abundance throughout the area. Apparently the clover was so thick that cows were brought in to graze and thin out the clover before plowing could take place.

The one-room schoolhouse operated from 1870 until 1962. Class sizes generally ranged from 12 to 30 students and included all 8 grades supervised by 1 teacher. It is interesting, to note that Anne Ehrhardt Rominger, the mother of Richard Rominger, U.S. Deputy Director of Agriculture, taught at Clover School in 1921 and 1922.

In 1917, during World War I, the first outdoor flag pole was erected on the grounds in front of the school by school trustees to increase patriotism. Today a flag that has flown over the U.S. Capitol flies proudly over the newly restored school.

The school was abandoned in the early 1960's and was absorbed by the Esparto School District. The property reverted back to the Knight family heirs and is owned by Joel and Tom Diaz. Mrs. Diaz's grandmother, Edith Heidrick, attended Clover School and has been responsible for its restoration.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me today in commemorating the restoration of the Clover School in Esparto, CA.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ILLINOIS MARINE CORPS LEAGUE

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 50th anniversary of the State of Illinois Marine Corps League.

As a former marine, I fully support the league's mission of promoting a lifelong interest in the Marine Corps. One of the reasons for the corps' 400 year old success story has been the undiminished support of marines of all ages. The Illinois chapter has ably sustained this tradition, counting over 1,700 marines statewide as members.

I can speak from my own experiences, as a member of East Moline's Lincoln Detachment, that the Illinois League performs the kinds of services that strengthen our Nation's support for the Marine Corps. The detachment runs a number of programs that reach every part of the community. Through its Veterans Volunteer Program, Lincoln Detachment members

donate their time at veterans hospitals and nursing homes in the area. The detachment also promotes citizenship, running its Americanism Resume Program in area junior high schools. And every December, its Toys-for-Tots Program ensures that the needy children of our area have a Christmas. The Lincoln Detachment was founded in 1986, but it has already made its mark on the community.

From the level of activity and the proud traditions being carried on by its members, I know that 50 years from now we will be celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Illinois league. So to my fellow marines in the Lincoln Detachment, and to the marines in the Illinois Marine Corps League, happy anniversary, and, as always, *Semper Fi*.

HONORING LARRY WILTSE

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise before my esteemed colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to a remarkable educator and outstanding athlete and coach, Larry Wiltse, who is retiring after 30 years of exemplary service to the Kearsley School District. The students of Kearsley High School will show their admiration and gratitude for Mr. Wiltse by designating May 25, 1994 as "Larry Wiltse Day."

Mr. Wiltse graduated from Kearsley High School in 1959, where he was captain of both the cross country and track teams as well as the senior class treasurer. His highly successful coaching career began in 1961 when he led the Flint Junior College cross-country team to the National Championships in New York. He also led St. John Vianney to the Parochial Track Championship in 1962. Mr. Wiltse continued coaching junior high track and basketball in Marquette, MI, while obtaining his Bachelor's degree from Northern Michigan University. He went on to receive his Master's degree from Central Michigan University, after which he returned to his high school alma mater to begin his long and distinguished career teaching and coaching.

Mr. Wiltse has been an assistant and head coach to both the track and cross-country team at Kearsley High School. From 1965-1984, Kearsley High School's cross-country record has been remarkable thanks to the outstanding effort and devotion of Mr. Wiltse. Under his guidance, the teams have garnered 10 conference championships, 9 regional championships, 4 State Class A championships, and 10 All-State runners. In fact, 14 out of the past 17 years Mr. Wiltse's teams have finished in the top 10 at the State Class A Track Meet.

Mr. Wiltse has worn a number of hats in his career as an educator. At different times, he has served the Kearsley School District as an elementary, junior high, and high school teacher. He was also the community school director at Paro Educational Center. Mr. Wiltse is capping his long and distinguished career with 8 years of service as the principal of

Kearsley High School. Throughout his career, Mr. Wiltse has earned the respect and admiration of students, parents, and fellow educators alike.

Mr. Wiltse's commitment to his students and his community has been recognized by numerous organizations. In 1972, he received the "All Sports" Flint Area Coach of the Year. He has also been a recipient of the Bruin Club Award. In addition, he has been nominated the Michigan Cross-Country Coach of the Year five times and has won the award a remarkable three times. Mr. Wiltse is also a dedicated volunteer, who for over 20 years has been a Special Olympics advocate. In 1988, he was selected to be the State of Michigan Special Olympics track coach in Lake Placid, NY and at the International Special Olympics in Baton Rouge, LA. His contributions to the community also include organizing Kearsley's Christmas charity auction.

As a respected community leader and educator, Mr. Wiltse has been the guest speaker at the State Conference of North Central and the Michigan Association of Secondary School Principals. He has also been the keynote speaker at numerous sports banquets around the State. Despite his busy schedule, Mr. Wiltse is a member of many professional organizations, including the Kearsley, MI, and National Education Associations and the Michigan and National Associations of Secondary School Principals. He is also an associate member of the Fraternal Order of Police.

Mr. Speaker, as a former schoolteacher, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure for me to rise before you today to pay tribute to a man that has given so much of himself for the past 30 years. Although Larry Wiltse is retiring from the Kearsley Schools, I know he will continue to remain a force for positive influence in our community. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. Wiltse a fruitful and prosperous retirement.

TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL TAP DANCE DAY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, tap dancing is widely recognized as America's only original form of dance, yet for years it has been in danger of becoming a lost art. I introduced a resolution that established May 25, 1989, as National Tap Dance Day. As a result, people all over the country are coming together to celebrate National Tap Dance Day. On May 25, we celebrate tap through both performance and study and examine the incredible contributions made by legendary dancers such as Howard "Sandman" Sims, the Nicholas Brothers and contemporary dancers such as Gregory Hines.

I chose May 25 as National Tap Dance Day because it was the birthday of Bill "Bojangles" Robinson. Bojangles is credited with bringing this unique art form to perfection. Moreover, Bojangles was genuinely talented and well know worldwide for his work in movies and contributions to tap. National Tap Dance Day

is a great way of recognizing Bojangles' outstanding contributions to the art of tap dancing on both stage and film.

Tap dancing has had an influence on other types of American art, including music, vaudeville, Broadway musical theater, and film, as well as other dance forms. However, if tap is not encouraged, the form will become extinct. Unless we continue to undertake the task of preserving tap we are in danger of losing an art form that is uniquely an American creation.

By passing the resolution designating May 25 as National Tap Dance Day, we have focused national attention on this great art form. Moreover, people around the country have come to better appreciate tap as an important part of our cultural heritage. I am happy to know that the enactment of National Tap Dance Day has served to increase public recognition and support along with causing National Tap Dance Day to be celebrated across this country.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 26, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO REV. D.L. WELCH

HON. EARL HUTTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the contributions of Rev. D.L. Welch. Reverend Welch is celebrating his 89th birthday this week. For over 60 years, Reverend Welch has contributed to the spiritual development of Escambia County through the First Pentecostal Church of Pensacola.

For more than 70 years, the Reverend Welch has preached the Gospel to all. He began the local phase of his career in the late 1920's with massive tent revivals drawing as many as 5,000 attendees in one night. Before long, the people of this community insisted he establish a church and pastor it. Today it is one of the largest in our worldwide denomination. At the present time, it is being expanded into a 2,000-seat sanctuary on a nearly 9-acre site.

The Reverend Welch's accomplishments could take up a volume, but yet he is a hum-

ble man. Despite the fact that literally tens of thousands of people have come to salvation through his preaching, Reverend Welch has not sought nor received public acclaim. He believes his reward will come in Heaven; true enough—but obviously we wish to remember his record of helping all who came to him by instilling these values in others with something tangible today.

The Reverend Welch has authored two widely read books. The first, "Contending for the Faith," is hailed as a concise theological primer on the true nature of God, His Spirit and His incarnation as Jesus. His second, "D.L. Welch, A Man of War," chronicles—and preserves—the earliest foundations of Pentecostal theology and evangelism. Both are considered must reading for those who seek the truth of God's revelation to humanity.

Florida Governor Fuller Warren recognized his abilities. With the concurrent advice and consent of the President of the Florida Senate and the Senate as a whole, the Reverend Welch served as Chaplain of the Senate, becoming a trusted source of spiritual advice and comfort to the State's lawmakers.

The totality of his career's accomplishments are recognized by his denomination as well. He was unanimously elected to the general board of the United Pentecostal Church and still serves today, representing the membership at-large. This honor ranks the Reverend Welch among the Nation's top religious leadership, a point of pride for Escambia County.

But Reverend Welch's most significant accomplishment is changed lives. These are thousands of stories. But the Reverend Welch is not a self-seeker; the job of accomplishing such acts of life-saving renewal is sufficient recognition.

I am pleased to pay tribute to Reverend Welch. We wish him a happy birthday, and many more years of service.

IN APPRECIATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM SPONSORED BY CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY AND THE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF WROCLAW

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and appreciation that I rise to commend the cooperative efforts of Central Connecticut State University in New Britain and the Technical University of Wroclaw who, throughout the past 3 years, have combined university and community resources and leaders to develop a partnership to promote Poland's historic transformation to a market economy. I have enjoyed the opportunity to work closely with this program in its qualification process for U.S. Agency for International Development grant funds and I am pleased to recognize the excellence of its work.

In 1991, with the aid of the Gen. Jozef Haller Post in New Britain, leaders at Central Connecticut State University undertook a tre-

mendous initiative which resulted in more than \$3.2 million being raised in private and public funds to support a broad variety of technical assistance projects for the people and major institutions of southwest Poland. New Britain, CT, is proud of its significant Polish community and their strong ties to their homeland. New Britain's "Polonia" was integral to the development and success of the AID grant-funded programs.

It has been an exciting period in New Britain and Central Connecticut State University's history, with this inaugural outreach effort reaching such a remarkable degree of respect and success in Poland. Strong bonds have developed between the academic teams and the participants in the program—bonds which will serve both communities in the years to come. All those involved have benefitted beyond the original scope of the program, and I would like to thank President John Shumaker and Vice President Zdzislaw Kremens for their initiative, leadership, courage, and perseverance in realizing the full potential of this worthy endeavor.

HONORING PATRICK O'DONNELL

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this weekend in my district, an outstanding citizen is being honored as Riverdalian of the Year by the Riverdale Community Council. A local businessman and community activist, Patrick O'Donnell richly deserves this recognition.

Mr. O'Donnell has been active in a wide range of community activities. His efforts have assisted children in local youth programs, neighborhood residents, and charitable organizations. He was a member of the North Riverdale Taxpayers Association, a predecessor to the Riverdale Community Association. His other affiliations include St. Margaret's Church, the Riverdale Irish Society, and the Knights of Columbus.

I am sure Mr. O'Donnell's wife and three children are proud of his accomplishments, and the community is grateful for his contributions. Mr. Speaker, it is people like Patrick O'Donnell who help maintain viable communities. I congratulate him on behalf of my constituents and extend my personal best wishes.

A POLICY THAT COSTS ME OVER \$2,900 A YEAR, AND HAS A LIFETIME CAP OF \$20,000 IN BENEFITS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to stress once again the importance of health care reform. The American people continue to face high insurance premiums, a lack of benefits, and excessive medical costs. I speak in reference to a letter I received from a man in Florida, who lost his job, and consequently his medical and life insurance.

Here is an excerpt from his letter:

For more than ten years, I worked for [a large corporation]. I was told by human resources people that should I ever be terminated or laid off, I could continue my medical coverage. "Don't worry," they said, "nothing can happen."

Then I got my HIV-positive test result.

Then I was laid off.

Then my medical and life insurance went away.

What was a one-million dollar major medical and hospitalization policy is now a policy that costs me over \$2,900 a year, and has a lifetime cap of \$20,000 in benefits. I am delighted to report I may be able to survive this disease—but am less happy to report that my lifetime benefits will be exhausted in less than three years. At that point, I will need to pay the \$800 per month cost of my drugs and lab tests. As I am now [self-employed], I can only hope that business is good when that happens.

This letter demonstrates the needs of the American people and emphasizes the necessity of a plan which guarantees universal health coverage and controls on health care costs.

"Please get something done," this man writes, "I do not want to plan my own funeral just because I could not afford to continue my medication."

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT E. LEHNHART

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Robert E. Lehnhart of Orange, CA. Bob, who has demonstrated a remarkable dedication to the needs of the international community, will be honored on June 10, 1994, as he retires from his position as founder, president, and CEO of Air Serv International, a nonprofit, humanitarian aviation organization based in Redlands, CA.

In 1984 Bob founded Air Serv International and began operations a year later during one of Africa's worst crises. Since that time, over 100,000 flights have been successfully completed in remote and often war-torn areas of developing nations. Under Bob's leadership, Air Serv has provided safe and reliable air transport to agencies involved in relief and development, U.N. agencies, embassy aid missions, and multilateral and national government agencies. Because of Bob's dedicated service, Air Serv has earned a solid, well-deserved reputation among the international community.

Using his experience gained through years of work with Air Serv and other charitable efforts, Bob plans on pursuing an advanced degree in international studies and hopes to teach. Despite Bob's retirement from Air Serv, he will continue to make a significant impact on the international community as he prepares others for careers in the international and humanitarian fields.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Bob's family and many friends in

honoring this unique individual for his extensive and dedicated service. Over the years, Bob has touched the lives of many people in our community and abroad and it is only fitting that the House recognize him today.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S FISCAL AND POLITICAL HOUSE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the District of Columbia government is struggling to bring its house in order. There are serious fiscal and management problems confronting this city's elected officials. The District is in a financial mess because it did not realistically cut spending to meet declining revenues in recent years. Instead, it relied on congressional bailouts, short-term borrowing, and budgeting contrivances.

The District faces the problems, challenges, and opportunities common to many American cities today. But it also has the unique role of being the Nation's Capital, too. Congress must share responsibility with local officials for creating and solving these problems. My colleague from California, Mr. DIXON, is addressing these issues as his subcommittee considers the fiscal year 1995 appropriation for the District. The House District Committee will address them next month when we hold hearings on the District's Federal payment.

However, the ultimate judgment for selecting solutions will rest where it should, with the District's voters. I believe that District voters, like voters everywhere, will surprise many when they demonstrate their understanding of complex issues and competing candidates.

Twenty years ago, District voters passed the Home Rule Charter. Twenty years later, I am sure they will again speak with conviction. The answer to the city's problems will be found in the relationship between the residents and their elected leaders. I will only support congressional involvement which is built on that foundation.

I commend a recent Post column to my colleagues. It raises several interesting ideas about the District's government and elected officials. While I don't necessarily agree with everything proposed, this is the type of dialog the city needs. The article was written by two local journalists, Harry Jaffe and Tom Sherwood, whose recent book, "Dream City: Race, Power and the Decline of Washington, DC," charts the course of District politics since Home Rule. The article and the book should be required reading for everyone concerned about how the District came to be in this situation and what to do next.

[From the Washington Post, May 22, 1994]

GETTING REAL ABOUT D.C.: THE CASE FOR CITY MANAGEMENT

(By Harry Jaffe and Tom Sherwood)

Twenty years ago this month the democracy-starved voters of the District of Columbia went to the polls and ratified the Home Rule Act, a limited and in many ways begrudging form of government crafted by congressional overseers. It was the best the city could get at the time.

Now, after two decades in operation, that system of semi-independent self-government is in desperate need of reform. Debilitating social and fiscal problems spur flight by both white and black middle-class families who should be the heart of the city's stability and tax base. Yet more time is spent in Congress, the city government and the media spreading blame rather than working for change.

For those who stay in the District, and for those who live nearby but understand the need to keep the central city healthy, it is time to focus on the future of the nation's capital as hometown to (at last count) more than 575,000 Americans. This urgent undertaking will require a cold-eyed evaluation of the past 20 years, the strength to recognize home rule's shortcomings, and the courage to chart a new course.

There is no better place to begin the process than in Room 2400 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the offices of Rep. Julian Dixon of California. Advocates of more rights for District citizens may balk at beginning on Capitol Hill, but consider Dixon's unique perspective. He was born in the District and spent his childhood here in a stable, black middle-class neighborhood. Like thousands of other middleclass African Americans who grew up here, he remembers summer afternoons in a community where neighbors looked out for the kids on the block. In 1979, Dixon returned as the representative from the 32nd District of California, and he's kept a home in the District ever since. A year after he arrived he became chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee on the District of Columbia—a job with little prestige, but Dixon keeps it because he cares for his hometown. Dixon knows the city's finances, and he's confused.

"Where's the money?" he asked recently, referring to the half a billion dollars that the District government has either borrowed or received from Congress in the last two years, over and above the federal payment and tax revenues. "How can the government be \$300 million in the hole? If the government stopped here tomorrow, how much would it owe its creditors?"

Dixon hopes to answer these questions in congressional hearings he will begin this week but he knows that the solutions to the government's shortcomings lie beyond the next budget cycle. "Without retrenching from home rule," he says, "we have to rethink its structure."

Dixon has the right idea, especially in two main areas in need of reform: political structure and management.

Politics first. Let's start by facing up to the fact that the District is not like Philadelphia, Boston, New York or any other city with similar urban problems. The city is unique, if only because its budget is controlled by a Congress where it has no voting representation. But that obvious difference masks a more fundamental disparity. From 1874, when Congress abolished local self-government, until 1974 when the Home Rule Act took effect, the citizens of Washington had no local political culture, no patronage system other than one controlled by congressional overseers, no power over how their city was run. Every other major American city developed a political establishment that is now at least 100 years in the making. Our local political system has been growing for just over two decades. It's young, it's unruly and it's taken some bad turns.

For instance, it is effectively a one-party system; Democrats out-register fumbling and reclusive Republicans by 9 to 1. The

Statehood Party is minuscule, and there are no solid, independent political organizations that can groom candidates for the ballot. In such a small political community, where's the public debate? Democracy is a participation sport. Solutions and a sense of community arise from vigorous political competition.

To invigorate local elections, Dixon suggests runoffs among the two top vote-getters in the mayoral race. A majority of voters would then elect the truly strongest candidate, rather than the current system of one more vote than the next candidate and you win.

Our next suggestion may come as a shock: There aren't enough elected offices in the current political system. An aspiring politician can dream of being an advisory neighborhood commissioner representing just 2,000 people, a school board member, a council member, the mayor or the non-voting delegate to Congress. With so few opportunities—and sporadic media coverage that fails to create the sense of a true hometown—the city hasn't developed a viable political farm system. Five months from the mayoral primary, here are the three choices so far: an unpopular incumbent, City Council member who's been rejected by the voters three times in past mayoral bids and a former three-term mayor who's trying to resurrect himself. More seasoned politicians could grow out of a system with more opportunities.

Why not make the corporation counsel, or city attorney, an elective office instead of a mayoral appointee? How about establishing a local district attorney and having voters choose the person who prosecutes local criminals rather than the current system in which the presidentially appointed U.S. attorney serves as chief prosecutor. The city could elect a comptroller, a treasurer, an independent auditor. Each would develop a political base with roots in the community, and from those roots could grow a truly committed and connected electorate.

The City Council needs revamping too. Dixon suggests the council elect its own chairman, rather than having voters decide who can best run the council. Why not also halve the salaries—now over \$70,000 a year—and make the council a truly part-time job as it was conceived to be? Then double the number of members, to make it more like a legislature? We would get debate, diversity and coalitions of power.

And why should we have a year-round legislature? Maybe it should meet in legislative session for only two or three months, as in Virginia and Maryland, rather than its nearly nonstop churning of legislation. Who can keep track except staff members and lobbyists? The council could meet in monthly sessions the rest of the year to take care of routine municipal affairs. A defined legislative session would allow citizens to focus on and participate in the making of city laws.

Political reform is well and good, but in Dixon's eyes, nothing comes before good management, something the city is obviously lacking.

It's painfully clear that management of key city agencies has been marred by political considerations, low pay and lack of experience. Mayor Kelly's best hire in her first year was Jack Bond, a manager with a proven track record in Durham, N.C., and other cities. Although Bond officially resigned, in fact the mayor forced him out for reasons that remain unclear.

The worst case of horrendous management is in the public housing department, which has had more than a dozen directors in as

many years. Thanks in part to inept management, the city's public housing complexes are breeding grounds for drug dependency, gunplay and poverty. Just as important, the spillover effect undermines what otherwise would be more stable working poor, middle and upper-income black neighborhoods.

Dixon suggests that the day-to-day operations of the city be placed in the hands of a professional city manager. That person could be nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the council. "The manager could then be more immune to the day-to-day politics of the city," says Dixon.

Identifying flaws in the way the District has developed under 20 years of the Home Rule Act is not difficult. The tough part is charting the course toward a healthy social, political and financial future. How do we make the second 20 years of the city's growth a success story?

The first step is to acknowledge our current dependence on Congress, and in return demand that Congress fulfill its part of the relationship. In this phase, the District gets its financial house in order. In some measure, this has already begun, with the recent request—by Dixon and Rep. Pete Stark (D-Calif.)—that two federal agencies conduct a thorough examination of the city's books.

But the District could play a leading rather than trailing role by embracing a financial oversight commission to review the nuts and bolts of many city agencies. The commission would be made up of local and federal officials whose mandate would be more than advisory. Such a preemptive strike could forestall the installation of a mandatory board like the one that was given power to oversee New York City's government in the 1970s.

To the most zealous statehood advocates, this could seem a serious retreat from home rule. But look around. The federal government is already involved in a host of local government functions: Federal agents police the streets; federal officials are now part of an executive commission assigned to fix city public housing; courts dictate foster care and prison health; federal auditors are examining every item of local spending.

An oversight commission might need as many as five years to do its work. But in the process, city residents would take control of more government functions, such as local criminal prosecution, while Congress relinquished power to review the city's budget. Such a slow but steady march toward full independence is the path Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton believes has the best chance of success.

Dixon and Norton aren't alone in their vision of restructuring and reform. The consensus to reevaluate home rule is spreading from the Greater Washington Board of Trade to the Democratic State Committee to the streets, where frustration with the status quo runs higher every day. All people of good will want safe streets, better housing, decent schools, steady jobs and a local government that works. Only a fresh look at home rule will get them what they want.

TRIBUTE TO MARTIN BARBER

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Mr. Mar-

tin Barber of Livingston, NJ. A longtime friend, Marty has most recently earned distinction as the chair of the Stamp Out Hate Coalition, an organization dedicated to promoting tolerance and understanding in my home State of New Jersey.

Marty has a lengthy and dedicated history of public service, balancing responsibilities to his family and profession with the demanding obligations of helping to lead his community. As vice president of the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Jewish Committee, as a member of the executive committee of the Jewish Federation of MetroWest, and as past president of Temple Beth Shalom in Livingston, Marty has consistently battled the bigotry and hate seemingly on the rise in our society. I commend Marty's resolute and steadfast opposition to these forces of discord, and his advancement of policies and practices that benefit all peoples.

Mr. Speaker, Marty Barber's courage and perseverance are a tremendous example of public service for us all. I am, therefore, pleased to announce that Marty will be honored at the American Jewish Committee Annual Dinner Meeting on June 1, 1994, and I commend him and his many outstanding accomplishments.

AIRLINER CABIN AIR QUALITY ACT

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Airliner Cabin Air Quality Act of 1994, to prohibit smoking on international flights to and from the United States. Congress banned smoking on all domestic flights of 6 hours or less in 1990. However, smoking remained permitted on U.S. carriers on international flights, and most foreign carriers serving the United States permit smoking as well.

On May 18, 1994, the Subcommittee on Aviation, which I chair, held a full day of hearings on airliner cabin air quality. While there are many concerns about the overall quality of the air, the single most effective—and cost-free—action that we can take is to ban smoking on international flights.

Most persuasive to the subcommittee at this hearing, as at our previous one, was the testimony of flight attendants, who are forced to spend their working lives aboard aircraft. Our flight attendant witnesses detailed ailments which they and their colleagues incur in the small, enclosed, smoke-filled cabin environment. They described health problems ranging from eye, nose and throat irritation, headache, nausea, dizziness, blurred vision, shortness of breath, and heart palpitations to permanent disability and even death from the occupational hazards of their jobs in airplanes. Non-smoking flight attendants are suffering and dying from diseases common to smokers—simply from working in the smoking section.

There is also a safety issue involved. Flight attendant witnesses showed us photographs of cigarette butts all over the floor of the airplane—a potential fire hazard. They testified to

passengers falling asleep in their seats, dropping lighted cigarettes on the floor—a clear fire risk.

Equally outrageous is the plight of children stuck in the smoking section with their parents. And businessmen who must be at their peak when they arrive at their destination, but stagger off, jet-lagged and debilitated by smoke-caused allergies and sensitivities. And pleasure travellers whose vacations are ruined by smoke-induced illnesses. And the millions of nonsmoking passengers who cannot really get away from the smoke, no matter where they sit in the airplane.

Mr. Speaker, the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] has proposed that nations end smoking on aircraft in 1996. This is a proposal only, and unless all countries agree, passengers and flight attendants will continue to suffer, and airlines forced to go nonsmoking will maintain that they are at a competitive disadvantage.

Airlines serving the United States, whether carrying the U.S. flag or some other, would under my bill be smoke-free. There would thus be no competitive disadvantage between U.S. and foreign airlines, and I believe that the airlines themselves as well as the vast majority of their employees and passengers will welcome enactment of this bill.

REMEMBER THEM WITH FLOWERS

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I received a call from a constituent who told me a story and gave me an idea that is especially appropriate to Memorial Day and the 50th anniversary of D-Day.

Doris Winkler, who syndicates the television show, "The Senior Report," lost her brother, Capt. John M. Hennessy, Jr., during World War II.

Captain Hennessy was killed in Italy near the Arno River a few days after participating in the liberation of Rome. He was a forward observer with the 88th Infantry Division, 337th Field Artillery Battalion. He died almost exactly 50 years ago on July 14, 1944, ironically his parent's wedding anniversary.

John Hennessy, who graduated summa cum laude from Notre Dame University, is buried in a U.S. military cemetery 7 miles outside of Florence, Italy.

Each Memorial Day his grave site, plot C, row 5, grave 38, is graced with a bouquet of flowers, a symbol of remembrance and affection from his sister.

Mrs. Winkler accomplishes this loving task with the assistance of the American Battle Monuments Commission. "The American Battle Monuments Commission is extremely sensitive to its ministry of caring for these sanctified graves and always sends me a picture of the decorated grave," she said. "The pictures from the Memorial Day placements always sadden me because the background reveals long rows of crosses with no flowers, save my brothers."

"It occurred to me," she continued, "that survivors of these men do not realize that for

very little money the commission, which oversees all foreign U.S. military cemeteries, will contact the appropriate cemetery and in very short order, get flowers to the grave site. All they need is the soldier's name and where he is buried."

Doris Winkler called the commission yesterday to check about the arrival of her check for her brother's flowers. In passing she asked if the commission had received many requests. "Oh, yes," came the reply, "We've had 12 already."

Doris Winkler would love to see more than 12 heroes honored especially since the ABMC is the steward of more than 100,000 graves and names on tablets of the missing.

She said she was certain there would be more flowers if more Americans were aware of the "fine service of the American Battle Monuments Commission." She asked if I might help spread the word among my colleagues in the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I'm honored to do so. For further information concerning these services call the ABMC at 202-272-0537. The commission also notes that flowers for all foreign military cemeteries can be ordered through any local florist who is a member of the "Florist Telegraph Delivery Association."

Again, Mr. Speaker, I hope this information allows more people to pay special homage to those that made the ultimate sacrifice for our country.

TRIBUTE TO REV. SPENCER JONES

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Spencer Jones of the Southside Tabernacle Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Rev. Jones commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Rev. Spencer Jones was born and raised on a farm in Poplar Bluff, Missouri and felt the call of God on his life when he was three years old and confessed Christ as his personal Saviour at age nine, and in 1966 he was drafted into the United States Army, and was shipped to Viet Nam, and leaving Viet Nam, he enrolled in Central Bible College, and was elected Vice President of the Student Government and a member of Who's Who Among Students and graduated in 1972 with a B.A. in Religion; and

Whereas in November of 1972, Rev. Jones followed the leading of the Lord to come to Chicago and pastor the Southside Tabernacle Church and during the early ministry would knock on doors and present the plan of salvation to many, and trained and encouraged his congregation to do the same; and

Whereas the "Southside Vision" is to win souls, it is "Expanded Vision" is to train young men and women in pastoral care so they can effectively pioneer full gospel churches in every major inner-city in America, and in July of 1980, Brother Jones was led by the Lord to organize the first Inner City Workers Conference and Pastors and laymen came from all over America to en-

courage and motivate one another. They also came together to devise strategies on how to effectively reach inner city dwellers, and under his leadership, 15 churches have been started in various inner city neighborhoods throughout America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Pastor Spencer Jones.

PROVIDING TPS FOR HAITIANS

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, just a few days ago, Haiti's military regime announced plans to enforce a 14-year-old law which would make "all irregular trips toward foreign lands illegal." This means that any Haitian returned to Haiti will be subjected to imprisonment, torture, and or death. It is imperative now more than ever that we provide temporary protected status to Haitian nationals, both those in custody at sea as well as those who currently reside in the United States.

It is incumbent that the United States immediately stop the repatriation of Haitians intercepted on the high seas and grant them temporary protected status. Temporary protected status is a status that has been granted to nationals from other nations such as Kuwait, Somalia, Bosnia, and El Salvador during conflict in their countries. By granting Haitians TPS, we would be doing no more for them than we have done for other refugees.

By granting Haitians TPS we achieve two objectives: undocumented Haitians can live and work in safety without fear or being deported, and the INS would know where they reside so that it can facilitate their return once conditions in Haiti are safe. Meanwhile, they would be granted work authorization, but would remain ineligible for any Federal benefit programs.

As a nation, we refused to protect desperate Jews seeking refuge from Nazi Germany. If we fail to protect Haitians, we will be setting a dangerous precedent for the future and risk repeating the mistakes of the past.

TRIBUTE TO REV. HOLLIS LEWIS, SR.

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Hollis Lewis, Sr., of the Greater Pleasant Green Baptist Church of Chicago, IL. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Lewis commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Hollis Lewis Sr. was born in Summit, Mississippi, he came to Chicago in 1934, he married Miss Josephine Je-

nette White in 1937, they have been blessed with five sons, Hollis, Jr., Clarence E., Sr., Robert E., Raymond L., and Juan H. Lewis; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis joined the New Hope Baptist Church of Chicago and was Baptized under the pastorate of The Reverend William Dixon, he served as a Sunday School Teacher, Superintendent of the Sunday School, sang in the Choir, served as Church Treasurer, and as a Deacon, he was called to the Gospel Ministry in 1944, he was Ordained in 1946 at the New Hope Baptist Church under the pastorate of the late Reverend Calwell W. Jones; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis matriculated at the Morgan Park High School in Chicago, The Moody Bible Institute, and the Chicago Baptist Institute, receiving a Christian Leadership Degree, and the Bachelor of Arts Degree in Theology, in 1985 The Chicago Baptist Institute awarded Reverend Lewis the Honorary Doctor of Divinity Degree, he is on the Faculty of the Chicago Baptist Institute, and an Instructor in the Christian Education Congress of the National Baptist Convention, Dean of the Seminar for the Baptist Ministerial Alliance, and President of the Morgan Park/Maple Park Ministerial Alliance; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis organized The Rose of Sharon Baptist Church at 7039 S. Wentworth Avenue in Chicago, where he served as Pastor for eight years, later he served as an Evangelist for two years, in 1964 he was called to pastor The Greater Pleasant Green Baptist Church, in 1974 the Lord led Reverend Lewis to build a new Church, the land was purchased at 115th and Ashland Avenue, today this vision is a reality, Reverend Lewis is a father, a shepherd, a builder, a teacher, a servant and a true role model in our community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Hollis Lewis, Sr. and The Greater Pleasant Green Baptist Church, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

TRIBUTE TO HIRAIR HOVNANIAN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who epitomizes the American Dream. Mr. Hirair Hovnanian, chairman of the board of trustees of the Armenian Assembly of America, will receive the assembly's Distinguished Service Award at a gala in New York City on June 4, 1994. This is a richly deserved award for a man who has contributed immensely to two great nations, the United States and Armenia.

Hirair Hovnanian came to this country on a freighter in 1951 with only \$25 in his pocket and the address of some relatives in Philadelphia who took him into their home. He enrolled at Villanova University in 1952, graduating 4 years later with a bachelor of science in civil engineering. That same year, he married Anna Hamparian, to whom he has been married for the past 38 years. He began his career as a civil engineer with a consulting firm making \$90 a week, saving every penny he could. As chance or fate would have it, a dis-

tant cousin of his was building a home in Toms River, NJ, and Hirair went to see how it was done. It occurred to him that he could build a hundred homes just like it in a year's time. In 1958, he moved to Toms River, with \$3,500 in his savings account, and he and his brothers bought 23 acres of land. With a secondhand Jeep and chainsaw, and working round the clock, the Hovnanian brothers created their first housing development. After several years of successful work together, the brothers formed separate building companies in 1963.

In 1963, Hirair formed Hovsons, Inc., and within a year he had built 72 homes. Since the majority of his home buyers were retirees, Hirair decided to build adult communities, but in a new way—creating single-family homes with their own individual lots. What better example could there be of realizing the American dream?

In 1965, Mr. Hovnanian started the first Holiday City adult community. This concept has expanded into a total community, including recreation, medical, and shopping facilities, and more than 15,000 housing units. His development business is complemented by his building materials and prefabricated manufacturing subsidiaries. He has also diversified into the development and construction of health care facilities, retail centers, office complexes, and mining operations in New Jersey, Florida, and California.

Mr. Hovnanian has always maintained that his hard-work ethic comes from his parents. His father fled the genocide perpetrated against the Armenian people by the Turkish Ottoman Empire, which began in 1915. The senior Hovnanian fled to Iraq where he succeeded in business until unrest in that nation forced the family to seek refuge in the United States. Hirair has said of his father, "He was a self-taught man. I think his drive to succeed became a family trait. My brothers and I were all competitive, but not to out-do one another, just to do our best and be successful at what we set out to accomplish. It's true with my children as well." Hirair and Anna have five children: four daughters, Siran, Edele, Leela and Tanya, and a son, Armen, all of whom are well on the way to successful careers. Edele and Armen work alongside their father at H. Hovnanian Industries.

While Mr. Hovnanian could very easily have devoted all of his energies to his business and enjoyed the fruits of his success, he has chosen instead to get involved with a diverse array of civic, charitable, educational, and philanthropic activities. He was a founding benefactor of the Armenian Assembly, organized in 1972 here in Washington. He has been the assembly's driving force, serving as president and chairman of its board of trustees.

In 1988, tragedy struck the Hovnanians' ancestral homeland of Armenia when a devastating earthquake tore apart the country, devastating cities and towns, and leaving thousands homeless. Hirair was one of the first Armenian-Americans on the scene, opening an Armenian Assembly office in the capital of Yerevan with a satellite phone to communicate with the rest of the world. He helped to raise \$4 million which, with a \$2 million grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development, established housing component manu-

facturing facilities under his direct management. Currently, he serves on the Hayastan All Armenia Fund, which is involved in humanitarian projects in Armenia.

In the past year, working with the Government of the Republic of Armenia, Hirair established the Armenia Oil and Gas Development Fund [ArmOil] for oil and gas exploration, contributing his own funds and working to secure a sea outlet for the landlocked country.

Back home in New Jersey, Hirair Hovnanian has been active in a variety of community activities and organizations, has donated some \$20 million to charitable, religious, cultural, and educational entities, and has received numerous high awards and decorations for his years of work and dedication to the community. In recognition of his devotion to the Armenian Church, he has been bestowed many decorations. He has dedicated a 465-acre bird sanctuary to the Audubon Society, a 175-acre sanctuary park to the New Jersey Natural Lands Trust, and provided for the preservation of a site containing late nineteenth century gunpowder works and Indian burial grounds.

Not bad for a young man who came to this country 43 years ago with \$25 in his pocket.

Mr. Speaker, Hirair Hovnanian is a man who represents the fulfillment of the great American immigrant story that makes our country so unique. He has worked to make a difference, both in his homeland and his adopted home. It is an honor to share some of his accomplishments with the Members of this body.

TRIBUTE TO REV. WILLIAM JENKINS, JR.

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend William Jenkins, Jr., of the First Union Missionary Baptist Church of Ford Heights, IL. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Jenkins commending him for his work:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend William Jenkins, Jr. entered into the Ministry in 1978 and served as Associated Minister of the Lively Stone Missionary Baptist Church of Chicago under the pastoral leadership of his esteemed father The Reverend William Jenkins, Sr.; and

Whereas Reverend Jenkins has matriculated at the following schools: George Westinghouse High School, Chicago, Malcolm X College, Chicago, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Selma University, Selma, Alabama, earning the Bachelor of Theology degree in 1985, Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Evanston, Illinois, Master of Theology, currently Reverend Jenkins is a candidate for the Masters in Theological Studies at McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago; and

Whereas Reverend Jenkins is an experienced pastor, serving as Pastor of New Hope #2 Missionary Baptist Church of Demopolis, Alabama, for six years, in 1988 installed as Pastor of First Union Missionary Baptist Church of Ford Heights, Illinois, where God

has prospered the congregation under his ministry; and

Whereas Reverend Jenkins has served as President of the Ministerial Union of Selma University, Chairman of the Selma Nursing Home Mission, member of the N.A.A.C.P. Selma and Chicago Chapters, Fairview Lodge #26 F & AM, the Chicago Westside Ministers Conference, Garrett-Evangelical Black Seminars, currently President of the Ford Heights Ministers Fellowship: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend William Jenkins, Jr. by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and archives of the one hundred and third Congress.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ANNE MACK

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most important issues facing our Nation today is the education of our young people. Today I rise to honor a good friend of the young people, and all the people, of Marietta, GA, who has dedicated her adult life to teaching children. Mr. Speaker, her name is Anne Mack, and today she is retiring from a 30-year teaching career. During those entire 30 years, she taught first-graders in Marietta, first at Lemon Street Elementary School and then at Hickory Hills School. It is a fitting time to pause and reflect on the immeasurable contributions she has made to our community.

The success of Mrs. Mack's 30 years as a first-grade teacher is evidenced by the hundreds of children whose lives she influenced and enriched. Two of those hundreds of children, Mr. Speaker, are my children. They still remember Mrs. Mack vividly and fondly.

Also, her success as a teacher and community leader can be seen through her selection as one of the Outstanding Young Women of America, an honor she received in 1971. And on two occasions, she was selected as Hickory Hills School's Teacher of the Year.

From what I have learned, Mrs. Mack will now have more time to spend in her garden, which she greatly enjoys. Her retirement will also free her to expand her role as pastor to her flock. Mrs. Mack and her husband Edgar (Johnny) Mack are copastors of the Sword of the Word Evangelistic Ministry in East Point, GA. And just as importantly, Mrs. Mack will have more time for her grandson, Austin Christopher McClendon.

We in Marietta are proud of Mrs. Mack's work over three decades. She has helped in a large way to make our community an exceptionally good place to live. On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I acknowledge her accomplishments by entering these remarks into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and Archives of the 103d Congress and declare today "Anne Mack Day" at Hickory Hills School in Marietta.

TRIBUTE TO REV. FERLANDER N. LEWIS

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Rev. Ferlander N. Lewis of the New Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church of Harvey, IL. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Lewis commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Ferlander N. Lewis is a native of Clarksville, Mississippi, he is a graduate of Alan B. Shepherd High School 1978, where he was an All Area and All State Basketball Player, a graduate of Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, 1982 earning the Bachelor of Arts Degree in economics; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis is an accomplished musician, he was the musician for the first Black Gospel Choir of Thornridge High School, he has served numerous churches as the Minister of Music for twelve years, teaching music and choir throughout Chicago and the south suburbs, he has recording credits playing for Serenity, a Christian singing group, and the Christian Fellowship Choir, he is an active member of the Progressive National Baptist Convention, preaching, lecturing, and teaching in its National Congress of Christian Education; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis responded to the call into the Gospel Ministry, he was licensed to preach, August, 1979, ordained, October, 1981, in True Vine Missionary Baptist Church, Dixmoor, Illinois under the pastoral leadership of The Reverend Steven D. Lewis; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis was installed as Pastor of the New Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church, Harvey, Illinois February, 1986, New Mount Olive was the first Senior Citizen Nutritional site in the State of Illinois, established the Christian Help Center, serving the poor with food and clothing care packages for homeless men, and many other programs to help people in need, Reverend Lewis is a family man married to Janice Lewis and they are blessed with three children, he is a shepherd, a community leader, a humanitarian, and a true role model in our community. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Ferlander N. Lewis, and the New Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church, Harvey, Illinois by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

ANTHONY R. LENTINI RETIRES

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, on May 2, Anthony R. Lentini retired as Director of the VA Regional Office in New Orleans, LA, following many years of distinguished public

service. In fact, Tony has spent all of his adult years serving his country, first as an officer in the Army and later as Director of the VA Regional Office in New Orleans.

Colonel Lentini, a native of Kenner, LA, is a combat veteran of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. Prior to retirement from the Army in 1967, Tony served in the Office of the Secretary of the Army as a legislative liaison officer and advisor to Members of Congress who were reserve officers in the U.S. Army.

His first assignment in the Veterans Administration started in September 1967 when he was assigned as Staff Assistant to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs in Washington, DC. In 1969, he was transferred to the New Orleans Regional Office as a management analyst on the Director's staff, and in August 1973, he was appointed Assistant Director of the New Orleans Regional Office. He was Acting Director from September 9, 1973, to May 19, 1974, when he was appointed Director.

Tony has been recognized many times for his outstanding work in the State and local community where he has worked and lived. He received the 12th Annual Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger Award—outstanding United Way volunteer. He received awards for outstanding service to veterans from the Disabled American Veterans, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, AMVETS, and the Paralyzed Veterans of America.

Tony served in various ways to support the business community. For his leadership and work, he received awards from the National Alliance of Businessmen.

He served as chairman of the New Orleans Federal Executive Board in 1977-78 and 1991-92.

Tony attended Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. He received his degree from Loyola University in New Orleans and pursued additional studies at Pennsylvania State University.

Tony and his wife Ellen have enjoyed 46 years together and are the parents of four sons and one daughter.

Mr. Speaker, I and members of the committee staff have known Tony for many years. He has served the Nation well. He loves his country and has devoted his entire life to defending his country and helping those who went to war receive the benefits and services to which they are entitled.

Although Tony deserves to be free of the demanding schedule he has had to keep as Director of the VA Regional Office in New Orleans, he will be greatly missed by those of us who worked closely with him for so many years and by his fellow veterans. We wish Tony and his wife Ellen continued success and much happiness during the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO ELDER MILTON OLIVER

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my

congressional district, Elder Milton Oliver of the Ambassadors for Christ Church of God In Christ. Attached is a proclamation I issued Elder Oliver commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Elder Milton Oliver is a native of Chicago, Illinois, a life-long resident of the Morgan Park Community, he is a family man, married to Augustine Walker-Oliver for thirty-seven years, God has blessed them with two children; and

Whereas Elder Oliver matriculated at the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Illinois receiving a professional certificate in Evangelism and Pastoral Care, in secular training he holds two certificates of Completion of Apprenticeship, United States Department of Labor in Iron Work and in Construction; and

Whereas Elder Oliver is the Founder and Pastor of the Ambassadors For Christ Church of God In Christ, established in 1977, in the sixth Jurisdiction of Illinois, he is a national denominational leader, Vice President of the International Department of Evangelism, Church of God In Christ, Inc., Administrative Assistant to the Bishop of the sixth Jurisdiction of Illinois, District Superintendent of the H.W. Goldsberry District, Area Director of Evangelism Region eight, Assistant Finance Chairman, sixth Jurisdiction of Illinois, Church of God In Christ, Inc.; and

Whereas Elder Oliver is very active in his community, a member of the Roseland Clergy Association, the Roseland Hospital Clergy, the Maple Park, Morgan Park, Beverly Clergy Association, District 22, Chicago Police Department Beat Representative Program, Board of Directors of the Butler Career Academy, he is always ready and willing to help people, his personal motto is "I love you, and you can't do anything about it": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Elder Milton Oliver, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMMUNITY

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct my colleague's attention to the attached excerpts from an article by Alan K. Henrikson on the North American Free-Trade Agreement. In matters of trade and North America, Mr. Henrikson is a visionary. Mr. Henrikson's "A North American Community: 'From the Yukon to the Yucatan'" transcends the domestic squabbles, the trilateral deal making, and the heated politics associated with NAFTA's inception, negotiation, and passage of this historic agreement. Henrikson appropriately concludes that trade agreements are meaningless if there is not a corresponding sense of common purpose and community among the signatory countries. NAFTA like agreements will meet with tremendous success if the commitment of nations participating in that pact fully develop the ties that bring us together. I urge my colleagues to examine the important work that follows.

A NORTH AMERICAN COMMUNITY: "FROM THE
YUKON TO THE YUCATAN"
(By Alan K. Henrikson)

During 1991, President George Bush joined the president of Mexico, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and the prime minister of Canada, Brian Mulroney, in initiating a complex process designed to bring about a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on the continent. The idea was described variously by commentators as leading to a worldwide "strategic alliance" among the three partners, a business-based "North America Inc." to compete with the European Community and Japan, and even an economic "Fortress North America."

That the NAFTA scheme did implicitly threaten a new regional trade bloc, on the basis of which the United States, Mexico, and Canada could bargain collectively with Europe and Japan, is unmistakable. It clearly had coercive connotations as well as more constructive intent. US State Department Counselor Robert Zoellick, while denying that NAFTA would contribute to "the promotion of regional blocks," stressed that a NAFTA arrangement would "strengthen the hand" of the country's foreign economic policy. "The signal the United States wants to send the world," he stated, "is that we are committed to opening markets and that we will extend a hand to others who share that commitment"—and not, he seemed to imply, to others.

In August 1992, the continental free-trade negotiations were successfully concluded with congressional action expected in 1993. By negotiating a free market with both Canada and Mexico, the US government demonstrated that it had not abandoned "its leadership role" in the field of trade, thus answering critics who wondered if the "new world order" outlined by President Bush had a place for economics.

Apart from international power connotations, the NAFTA project, though focused on economics, seemed to prefigure what could be characterized as a "North American community"—that is, a new and positive identity shared by the peoples of the three North American countries. For the first time in their histories, Mexicans, Americans, and Canadians could come to feel that they had more in common with each other, despite cultural and other differences, than with any nonneighbor outside the hemisphere—notably their parent societies in Europe where a new identity also is rapidly forming. A NAFTA particularly could contribute to overcoming the estrangement between the Hispanic and norteamericano peoples in the New World. A greater inclusion of the continent's widespread, increasingly self-aware native groups—the continent's "first nations"—into a feeling of North American community, or family of peoples, also might result.

The notion of a North American community implicitly challenges the politically established concept of a "North Atlantic community," informally built around the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). It is not today widely remembered that the first suggestion of a "NAFTA," dating from the early 1960s, was for a North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement. This transatlantic NAFTA would have joined Canada and the United States with the United Kingdom, and perhaps other members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), formed in 1960 in part in reaction to the 1957 Treaty of Rome establishing the European Community (EC) on the European continent. Today's concept of a westward-oriented NAFTA is similarly,

though less intentionally, an alternative to the larger "Pacific Basin community" concept. Some thought was given during the 1980s in the United States to concluding a free-trade pact with Japan.

Today's North American Free Trade Agreement is premised on the formal fact and the economic "success" of the 1988 bilateral US-Canada Free Trade Agreement (USCFTA), which went into effect at the beginning of 1989. A further, trilateral pact, to include Mexico, could have competed with the USCFTA, complemented it, or completed it. The Canadian government had to decide what position to adopt toward, and what part to play in, trade talks between the United States and Mexico. Whatever the form of a new continentwide trading relationship, a NAFTA was sure to do more than merely include a further economic partner with its own resources and needs. A three-way North American continental trade bond has ideological and even geopolitical significance.

"Right now," as President Bush stated in April 1991 to a group of Hispanic-American businesspeople at a meeting in Houston, "we have the chance to expand opportunity and economic growth from the Yukon to the Yucatan. Think of it: The North American Free Trade Agreement would link us with our largest trading partner, Canada, and our third-largest partner, Mexico. It would create the largest, richest trade zone on earth—360 million consumers in a market that generates \$6 trillion in output a year." Observing that there are some doubters who seem to "oppose letting our neighbors enjoy the benefits of progress," the president said pointedly: "Ask them what is wrong with increased productivity throughout the continent. And ask them what's wrong with a more stable Mexico."

The NAFTA will be good for the entire neighborhood. "A unified North American market would let each of our countries build on our strengths," the president said. "It would provide more and better jobs for US workers. It would stimulate price competition, lower consumer prices, improve product quality. The agreement would make necessities such as food and clothing more affordable and more available to our poorest citizens. It would raise productivity and produce a higher standard of living throughout the continent." Both America's neighbors, Mexico perhaps even more than Canada, would share in this overall progress. "A free trade pact would encourage investment, create jobs, lift wages, and give talented Mexican citizens opportunities they don't enjoy today." The development would have much larger, international importance: "A strong Mexico, in turn, means a stronger United States and a stronger North American alliance."

One can see in President Bush's concept of a Mexican-American-Canadian "alliance," though ostensibly a political concept, a broader community ideal—a notion of bringing together North American's nations on a basis of moral parity. The differences between the United States and both Canada and Mexico are, of course, vast. A decade ago, these were cited as reasons, among others, why a tripartite commonwealth would never work.

Indeed, the disparity between the United States and the others in economic strength and demographic size cannot be ignored. The Canadian economy, heavily resource-dependent though its industry is fairly modern, is one-tenth the size of the US economy. Canada's population of 26.6 million is about the

same fraction of that of the United States with its 250 million people. The Mexican economy, although its population is sizable and growing (86.2 million and soon to reach 100 million), is barely more than one twenty-fifth the size of that of the United States.

Besides the obvious problem of finding a way to balance these three unequally weighted countries in a North American negotiation, there is the related problem, hardly less difficult, of overcoming the deep-seated alienation between Americans and their neighbors, especially those to the south. Historical tensions that have existed between US citizens and their culturally nearer cousins to the north must also be overcome. And between Mexicans and Canadians (viewed from a southern perspective as "gringos from the far north"), a lack of mutual knowledge—a veritable cultural void—has long prevailed. A bond must be formed where virtually none has ever existed, either positive or negative. The long-term success or failure of even a limited free-trade agreement among the three may well depend on whether the process engenders a harmonious feeling of a shared social identity.

CONCLUSION

Despite opposition that has slowed the development of a North American political consensus on NAFTA, if no necessarily the actual NAFTA negotiations, an agreement has been concluded and must now be signed, drafted into legal form, and submitted to the legislatures in the three countries. So great are the historic forces moving these three economies toward some form of integration that it is difficult to imagine the NAFTA process ending in failure. The momentum began in 1979 and 1980, gained in 1983 and 1985, accelerated with the USCFTA in 1988, shifted direction with Mexico's decision to negotiate in 1990, and broadened in force with Canada's entry into trilateral talks in 1991. Enthusiasm seemed to decline somewhat in early 1992, but officials pressed ahead and were able to announce the conclusion of negotiations in August 1992.

After formal submission, Congress has ninety working days—which could stretch out as long as eight months—in which to approve the agreement, without amending it. Assuming that the necessary implementing legislation is promptly submitted, one could imagine fairly expeditious consideration by Congress. Approval, however, will not take place without committee hearings and a full debate. The upshot could be a delay of congressional consent until sometime in 1993. By that point, a change of government in both Canada and the United States might have occurred, complicating but probably not wholly confusing the transnational politics of NAFTA approval.

The attitude of Canada's Parliaments as well as the Mexican Congress toward trilateral North American trade, though the agreement surely will be criticized in those bodies, should follow the policies of Canada's and Mexico's leaders. Opposition in both countries—in the business community and labor unions as well as political circles—should be reduced somewhat by the North American dispute-settlement mechanism, including the Trade Commission. Experience with the USCFTA, however, has shown that providing adjudicative measures for trade relations does not end the task of diplomacy, which now involves peoples, as well as governments. Both old and new diplomacy are needed to form a trilateral consensus, such as Governors Reagan and Brown and others imagined in 1979 and 1980. A sense of North American community must be engendered.

Without it, a North American market, no matter how well negotiated, cannot truly thrive.

TRIBUTE TO REV. RONALD WEBB

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader of my congressional district, the Reverend Ronald Webb of the Shiloh Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Webb commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Shiloh Baptist Church was established November 15, 1923, celebrating seventy years of service to God and humanity in the City of Chicago; and

Whereas Shiloh Baptist Church has been blessed with eight dynamic pastoral leaders in the past seventy years, including Pastor Ronald Webb; and

Whereas the Reverend Ronald Webb was elected Pastor of Shiloh in 1990. Pastor Webb is a graduate of Bishop College, Dallas, Texas, Bachelor's degree, Howard University, Washington, D.C., Master of Divinity, and he is presently a candidate for the Doctor of the Ministry degree, at United Theological Seminary in Ohio; and

Whereas under the dynamic and anointed leadership of Pastor Webb, God continues to prosper Shiloh Church to grow spiritually, numerically, and financially, touching the lives of many people through the love of Christ: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge and congratulate The Reverend Ronald Webb and the Shiloh Baptist Church, Chicago, Illinois, on the occasion of the Church's 70th Anniversary, by entering this worthy Milestone into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

SALUTE TO JOYCE ERLINDA GAMBRELL DRAYTON

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Joyce Erlinda Gambrell Drayton, who this weekend will be honored by the Baptist Ministers Conferences and Associations, in conjunction with the Martin Luther King, Jr. Mass Choir for her stellar service as a church musician in the Philadelphia church community. This service will be convened by the Reverend Anthony Floyd at the Hickman Temple AME Church on Baltimore Avenue in Philadelphia where Rev. Joseph Patterson is pastor.

Mrs. Drayton's musical career was born at the age of 9 when she studied piano under the late Vernon White, and organ under the late Helen Gatling. At the age of 10, Joyce joined the Sunday school choir at the Nazarene Baptist Church, under the direction of her mother, Georgia Gregory. Her musical studies

continued, learning the violin and bass fiddle, as well as receiving a scholarship to the settlement music camp where she studied piano and bass with members of the Philadelphia Orchestra. While attending the Kensington High School for Girls, Joyce accompanied the Kensington High School concert choir under the direction of William Felton, and was a member of the All City Orchestra. While attending Cheyney State College, now Cheyney University, she accompanied the concert choir under the direction of D. Jack Moses.

Mrs. Drayton received an A.B.S. in elementary education from Cheyney, and a masters degree in social work at Temple University, where she was vice president of her class. Additionally, she has furthered her musical studies in organ under Dr. J. Edward Hoy and Rosemarie Coleman of the Combs College of Music.

Mrs. Drayton's 36 years of church music service reads like an encyclopedia of Philadelphia religious institutions, having served Ward AME Church, Second Macedonia Baptist Church, First Corinthian Baptist Church, and First Baptist Church of Cresmont. She was also a member of the Music Executive Board and accompanist for the Billy Graham Crusade in June 1992, and in 1985 was director of the City Wide Revival Choir where she has also served as a musician. Mrs. Drayton was the first director appointed by the Missionary Baptist Pastor's Conference, now under the presidency of Rev. Anthony Floyd, to organize the Martin Luther King, Jr. Massed Choir, which performed for the first Martin Luther King, Jr., celebration hosted by the Baptist Minister's Conferences and associations of Philadelphia and vicinity.

Mrs. Drayton is the founder and president of Church Musicians Services, Inc., a minority-owned business dedicated to the enhancement of religious music in Philadelphia, providing a referral system for church musician as well as training and education, and a quarterly newsletter, Hallelujah.

Mrs. Drayton's latest project is the publication of "Distinguished Church Musicians in the United States," a book to recognize all musicians who have and are serving in congregations across the country.

Mr. Speaker, Joyce Erlinda Gambrell Drayton is a pillar of the Philadelphia religious community. I am proud to stand with her friends, family, and congregation in thanking her for her many years of great service to God.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP REESE PRICE, JR.

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Bishop Reese Price, Jr., of the Victory Apostolic Faith Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Bishop Price commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Bishop Reese Price, Jr. was the seventh son, the last of twelve children born

to Reese and Hannah Price in Lee County, in the hills of Haynes, Arkansas. Bishop Price and his late wife Dovetta Marie Sloan are the proud parents of twelve children. God blessed him to find love again after the untimely death of his late wife and to marry the former Ruth Shaw; and

Whereas Bishop Price was Called by God to the Ministry November 4, 1957, he received the Bachelor of Religious Education from the International Bible Institute and Seminary, he is the Founder and Pastor of the Victory Apostolic Faith Church established July 10, 1961 growing spiritually, in numbers, and in its facilities. The church moved to May street in 1971, and added the "Dovetta Annex" in 1990 to accommodate the growth in membership; and

Whereas Bishop Price is a Churchman he was elevated to District Elder of the Pentecostal Churches of The Apostolic Faith, and was Ordained Bishop in August 1987, he is a former Chairman of the Illinois Council and Vice President of the Pentecostal Churches of the Apostolic Faith Board of Directors, Vice President of the Midwest Apostolic Bible College, member of the Ordination Committee, Overseer and Treasurer of Foreign Missions, Diocesan Bishop of Oklahoma and Arkansas; and

Whereas Bishop Price is a dedicated man of God and a Humanitarian, committed to serving the whole person, he provides free counseling, food pantry and the Victory Christian Centers providing a thrift store, free clothing for foreign missions, free school supplies, free tutoring. He is the overseer for mission work in Liberia West Africa and Haiti, with a trade school, an Orphanage, and three grade schools, including medical care for the children, transportation, clothing, and agricultural projects to feed the people and provide income. Bishop Price is the author of a book entitled, "We Are Fixed": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Bishop Reese Price, Jr. and the Victory Apostolic Faith Church, Chicago, Illinois by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

CRIMINALIZING JENNIFER CAPRIATI

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the recent arrest of Jennifer Capriati, essentially for the crime of being troubled, is further evidence of the pressing need to change our approach to drugs. Treating Ms. Capriati as a criminal because she had a small amount of marijuana for personal use is an example of counterproductive law enforcement, a waste of scarce government resources, and an act of cruelty toward a young woman who deserves help and not punishment.

I believe the time has come for us to stop wasting billions of dollars on a fruitless effort to interdict drugs; to stop treating users of marijuana and other substances as criminals; and to put the resources we will save thereby into a well-funded treatment program. The time has come for us to engage in a fundamental debate about our failed effort to deal

with the social problems caused by drugs, and to work together to come up with a new one. Treating Jennifer Capriati as a criminal is a strong example of the wrong way to go.

In Tuesday's Washington Post, Richard Cohen expressed this viewpoint in a thoughtful and persuasive way. In the interest of furthering a much needed national debate on drug policy, I ask that Mr. Cohen's cogent article be printed here.

CRIMINALIZING JENNIFER CAPRIATI
(By Richard Cohen)

NEW YORK—Those who are cynical about the erstwhile War on Drugs (a term abandoned by the Clinton administration) had their case bolstered recently. Jennifer, Capriati, the extremely dangerous 18-year-old tennis star, was arrested in Florida for possessing a small amount (about 20 grams) of marijuana. A terrified nation—she had killer ground strokes—undoubtedly breathed a sigh of relief.

The cynics, of whom I am one, might have noted that if Capriati were 21 and had possessed a gallon of vodka and, like every other Floridian, a legal handgun, the law would have left her alone. Throw in a carton of cigarettes—as addictive as chocolate, according to the cigarette companies—and no lawman would or could have taken an interest in her. Guns, booze and cigarettes are either mentioned in the Constitution or have strong lobbies in Washington—I forget which.

Enough cynicism—even from a cynic. The fact is that the arrest of Capriati points up the silliness of our drug laws. The former tennis star—she hasn't played for almost a year—has since entered the Mount Sinai Medical Center in Miami for rehab, although from what is not exactly clear. Above all, she seems to be suffering from an acute case of teenage madness. The symptoms include estrangement from her parents, consorting with "the wrong people" and, possibly, abuse of drugs. In her case, it probably matters that she became a professional tennis player at the age of 13. Women's tennis and child abuse sometimes amount to the same thing.

But for all Capriati's fame and wealth (\$1.5 million in "lifetime" earnings), she is depressingly typical. Whatever her problems, they are hardly criminal in nature. Yet, she was arrested for allegedly possessing an insignificant amount of marijuana. This is a drug of such power that it has made the entire government crazy. During the Reagan years, for instance, the discovery of a single seed prompted the Feds to seize a luxury yacht. Yet for some reason, of all the millions of people who have partaken of the weed, not a single one is known to have died as a result. Would that cigarettes could make the same claim.

Let me pause at this point to declare my steadfast opposition to drug use. I do so without reservation. But eschewing the stuff myself and recommending it to no one, I still have to wonder why we continue to treat drugs mostly as a criminal matter, waging a war not against drugs themselves but against our own people.

At the moment, some 330,000 people are in jail for drug violations. In the federal prison system, more than 60 percent of the inmates are there for violating drug laws—most relating to harder drugs than marijuana. But even when it comes to pot, the numbers are appalling. The FBI reports that in 1992, 535,000 people were arrested for possession, sale or manufacture of marijuana—this in a nation that doesn't have enough cops to

start with. In six cases, reports Rolling Stone magazine in a special report about drugs, life sentences were imposed. As for harder drugs, mandatory minimum sentences are clogging the jails with small-time "mules" who are quickly and easily replaced. The money's very good.

The folly, not to mention the tragedy, of this policy ought to be apparent. For some reason, the United States persists in treating drugs as a criminal, not a health, problem. Certainly, the importation and selling of hard drugs is a criminal enterprise and ought to be dealt with accordingly. But that lucrative business—so lucrative it persists despite Draconian penalties for lawbreakers—would soon wither if the government decriminalized the use of drugs. That was the experience when Prohibition ended and there's no reason to think things would be different now.

To that suggestion—advanced to one degree or another by Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke and former secretary of state George Shultz among others, and contingent on much study—certain politicians cry bloody murder. Congressmen who represent inner-city districts see drugs as such a scourge that they label decriminalization as nothing short of capitulation. Decriminalization does seem like capitulation—capitulation not to drug pushers or to the substance itself but to human nature. We have been fighting this fight for a long time, spending \$20 billion a year, and have nothing to show for it. The true winners of the war on drugs are drug pushers and companies engaged in the construction of prisons. The rest of us are losers.

Whatever Jennifer Capriati's problems, they are not criminal. If she indeed has a problem with drugs, particularly marijuana, she will probably be more easily cured than if she were a habitual cigarette smoker (tougher to quit for a lot of people than heroin) or a serious boozier. The whole idea that she was arrested—rehab was her own idea—for possessing a small amount of marijuana is preposterous. She's not a criminal, but a kid with some problems—one of them now being a bust on a drug charge.

Whereas Reverend Payton matriculated at Lindblom High School, Wilson Junior College, Chicago City Colleges, the University of Illinois (Navy Pier), and the Charles Harrison Mason Bible College. A dedicated employee he worked eleven years for LTV Steel in production management, thirteen years for National Retractories and Minerals Corporation as Senior Sales Representative, a past member of the American Institute of Metallurgical Engineers and American Ceramic Society; and

Whereas, Reverend Payton has been a member of New Birth Church since 1968, he was Ordained an Elder in 1981, served as Assistant Pastor 1986-1991, he was appointed Pastor in October 1991. Reverend Payton is a denominational leader serving the First Jurisdiction of Illinois as Secretary of the Sunday School Department, Assistant Superintendent, Trustee, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, President of the Youth Department, Vice President of the International Youth Department, a member of several standing committees serving Bishop Louis H. Ford, Presiding Bishop, Church of God in Christ, Reverend Payton is a dedicated shepherd, a humanitarian and a true role model in our community; and

Whereas the New Birth Church of God in Christ was founded in November, 1964 by the late Elder Johnnie B. Wheeler with six members, today New Birth Church is an established congregation in the Englewood Community, building the present edifice in 1976, there is a monthly food basket program, Headstart program ages 3 to 6, a Nursing home visitation ministry, and monthly financial support for homeless children in Haiti for over ten years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Willard Payton, and the New Birth Church Of God In Christ, Chicago, Illinois by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI SIDNEY
AKSELRAD

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Rabbi Sidney Akselrad, a dedicated community leader from California's 14th Congressional District who was recently honored by the Palo Alto Senior Coordinating Council with its prestigious Lifetimes of Achievement Award.

Rabbi Sidney Akselrad has practiced the art of coalition-building throughout his life—with his congregations, youth, fellow rabbis, other denominations, and the civil rights movement. His cochairmanship in 1960 of the Bay Area Committee for Freedom Riders led to his becoming extensively involved with civil rights activities in the South and his association with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Rabbi Akselrad also provided extraordinary leadership for 20 years as senior rabbi for Congregation Beth Am in Los Altos Hills. His community service includes working as a chaplain at Stanford Hospital, a founding board member of Opportunities Industrialization Center West [OICW], a

TRIBUTE TO REV. WILLARD
PAYTON

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Willard Payton of the New Birth Church of God in Christ. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Payton commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Willard Payton is a native of Chicago, Illinois born to Glen and Mary Payton (both deceased), he was reared in the Englewood Community by Elder Johnnie Wheeler and his wife, Missionary Ethel Wheeler. Reverend Payton is a family man Married to Gloria Lynne Payton for twenty-seven years. God has blessed them with five sons, three daughters, and three grandchildren; and

board member of the United Way of Santa Clara County, and president of the Northern California Board of Rabbis. His numerous honors include the Palo Alto B'nai B'rith Brotherhood Award and the Israel Medal of Freedom, both received in 1968, and the South Peninsula Jewish Community Center Community Service Award in 1980.

Mr. Speaker, it has been written, "blessed be the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God." The 14th Congressional District of California and our Nation have been bettered because of this extraordinary man. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on receiving a Lifetime of Achievement Award.

TRIBUTE TO REV. STEPHEN LEWIS

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Stephen Lewis of the True Vine Missionary Baptist Church of Dixmoor, IL. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Lewis commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Stephen D. Lewis is a native of Chicago, Illinois, he matriculated at Moraine Valley Community College, completed Chicago Baptist Institute, entered the Bachelor of Theology from the International Bible Seminary; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis is a role model and a family man, serving as Minister of Music and Church Organist throughout Chicago for many years; he is married to Miss Hellen Freeman for fifteen years, they are blessed with four children; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis acknowledged his call to the Ministry and was Ordained in 1977, he was elected Pastor of The True Vine Missionary Baptist Church, Dixmoor, Illinois over fourteen years ago in 1979, we thank God for a summer feeding program, the AWANA Bible Class (Workman that are not ashamed), the Midnight Musical, and the Stephen D. Lewis youth coral; and

Whereas Reverend Lewis is respected among his peers, he serves as the First Vice President of the State Progressive National Baptist Convention and Vice President of the South Suburban Ministers Fellowship, he is an outstanding Gospel Preacher and humanitarian; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Stephen D. Lewis, by entering these accomplishments into the Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS GAG RULE DEMONSTRATES NEED FOR A TO Z SPENDING CUTS PLAN

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, this House has been shut out of the process again.

Legislation considered today, the foreign operations appropriations, has been brought up under a closed rule. That prohibits real debate and real votes on real spending cuts from A to Z. This House has not been allowed by its leadership to have any real input on spending priorities for America.

This is precisely why we need the A to Z spending cuts plan. Members would be able to offer spending cuts, have them fully debated, and receive a rollcall vote on each spending cut.

Under A to Z we could have real votes on real spending cuts that the Rules Committee bottled up. The Rules Committee has refused to allow us to debate or vote on the following amendments:

A Solomon amendment to cut aid to the International Development Association by \$211 million. Mr. SOLOMON represents 582,000 people whose voices cannot be heard because the leadership's gag rule turned down their Representative's amendment.

A Traficant amendment to cut overall funding by 10 percent, \$880 million. Mr. TRAFICANT represents 571,000 people whose voices cannot be heard because the leadership's gag rule turned down their Representative's amendment.

A Klug amendment to cut the International Fund for Ireland by \$9.6 million. Mr. KLUG represents 544,000 people whose voices cannot be heard because the leadership's gag rule turned down their Representative's amendment.

A Burton amendment to cut Agency for International Development overhead expenses by \$5 million. Mr. BURTON represents 554,000 people whose voices cannot be heard because the leadership's gag rule turned down their Representative's amendment.

A Crane amendment to cut our voluntary U.N. contribution. Mr. CRANE represents 572,000 people whose voices cannot be heard because the leadership's gag rule turned down their Representative's amendment.

A Hoyer amendment to ensure no funds are used to enforce the embargo on Bosnia. Mr. HOYER represents 598,000 people whose voices cannot be heard because the leadership's gag rule turned down their Representative's amendment.

A Goodling amendment to cut overall funding by \$42 million. Mr. GOODLING represents 566,000 people whose voices cannot be heard because the leadership's gag rule turned down their Representative's amendment.

These spending cuts were worthy of consideration, but the Rules Committee chose to ignore them. The Rules Committee has chosen to ignore elected Members of this House, and the millions of Americans they represent. This is unacceptable.

The A to Z spending cuts plan would allow us to trim the fat from the budget.

It is painfully obvious that, in this case, the Foreign Operations Subcommittee and the Rules Committee have refused to let us have debate, and up and down votes, on these spending cuts.

Those of you who are opposed to these types of business-as-usual gag rules should sign the A to Z discharge petition today.

TRIBUTE TO DR. KWAME PORTER

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Dr. Kwame Porter of the Christ United Methodist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Dr. Porter commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Dr. Kwame Porter was born in Mineral Springs, Arkansas as John Porter, due to the transformations brought about in his life today he is identified as Kwame which means, "one born on a Saturday with a commitment to keeping his peoples' history." He is a family man married to June C. Porter, and God has blessed them with six children, John T., Joseph D., Julia M., Jessica R., Jorja A., and Jerrienne C. Porter; and

Whereas Dr. Porter is a Pastor, Scholar, Prophet, and Community Leader, serving Christ United Methodist Church, Chicago, Illinois since the 1960's, he is a graduate of Kansas Community College, Kansas City, Kansas, Associate Arts Degree 1953, Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Bachelor of Arts Degree 1959, Garrett Evangelical Theological Seminary/Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, Master of Divinity Degree 1962, Union Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, earning the Ph.D. Degree 1975, he is a prolific writer, the author of the Dating Habits of Young Black Americans "And All Most Everybody Else Too" and over eight other books and numerous articles; and

Whereas Dr. Porter has always been in the vanguard in the struggle for Black Liberation, he was the first minister in Chicago to invite Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to Chicago and organized the first official Southern Christian Leadership Conference Chapter in Chicago in 1964, Dr. Porter is mentioned in Dempsey Travis' books on the history of Chicago, a Harvard University Study of the Civil Rights Movement, a University of Chicago Study on Chicago and the Civil Rights Movement, and the Oral History Project of Chicago's Civil Rights Movement by the Art Institute and Columbia College, Chicago, Illinois; and

Whereas Dr. Porter is a builder of men, women, and Institutions he has enabled thirty-one men and women enter the Christian Ministry from various denominational backgrounds, he has created several institutions, the Talented Tenth African American College Prep Project, The Successful Employment Preparation Project, The Winners Circle Business, The Englewood Cluster Umoja-Shalom Village, and the Englewood Alternative Policing Community Organizers cadre: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Dr. Kwame Porter, and the Christ United Methodist Church, Chicago, Illinois on the occasion of Dr. Porter's thirty-three years in the Ministry, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

THE HAITIAN EMBARGO: NOT A GOOD SOLUTION

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration's continuing effort to return Jean Bertrand Aristide to the Presidency in Haiti has proven to be frustratingly ineffective. Unable to force the military junta to accept Mr. Aristide's return, the Clinton administration has resorted to tightening the embargo and easing the restrictions on asylum seekers. This Member is gravely concerned that our current Haiti policy will continue to bring nothing but additional suffering.

A recent editorial in the May 24, 1994, edition of the Lincoln Star entitled "No good solutions, including an embargo," outlined the difficulties with our current Haiti policy. As the editorial correctly notes, General Cedras and the other junta leaders "have been emboldened by the Clinton administration penchant for tough, but ultimately empty, talk. American credibility has been damaged."

This Member would ask to place this editorial in the RECORD, and commend it to his colleagues.

[From the Lincoln Star, May 24, 1994]

NO GOOD SOLUTIONS, INCLUDING AN EMBARGO

Just as Haiti may have no good guys in political residence, President Clinton faces no good solutions for that country's problems and our country's unfortunate tangle in it.

Our tortured past with Haiti, recent policy missteps and a heinously cruel economic embargo morally bind the United States to resolve the Haitian crisis.

Clinton's announcement to grant political asylum hearings to fleeing Haitians is a humane if problematic decision, but no solution.

To continue to treat Haitians differently than other refugees gives credence to charges of racism.

Cubans, for one, have been welcomed by the boatload into Miami. The difference may reflect the United States' longstanding sympathy to anti-communist Cubans more than racism. But for whatever reason, it is clear that Haitians are treated one way, refugees from other nations another.

However, this runs the risk of encouraging more Haitians to flee and creating a nightmare of a refugee crisis as we scramble to care for an onslaught of poor, illiterate people.

The larger problem, of course, is what to do about Haitians in Haiti.

The exiled, democratically elected president, Jean Bertrand Aristide, is ensconced in the United States, nixing U.S.-proposed compromises to return him to Haiti. He makes a troubling democrat who will never be mistaken for George Washington. But he was elected by a majority of Haitians and illegally removed from office.

Its people are being slaughtered by military thugs and starved by an embargo intended to pry the military from power, but with the actual effect of inflicting incredible suffering on an already destitute population. The border is porous, but the goods that make it into Haiti go to the military and the black market, not to the poor—the Aristide supporters.

Its military leaders have been emboldened by the Clinton administration penchant for

tough, but ultimately empty, talk. American credibility has been damaged.

Haiti sits on our doorsteps, clearly in our sphere of interest. Yet history taints the perception of our motives. U.S. Marines stormed onto Haiti's shore because of virtual anarchy in the country in 1915. We stayed until 1934.

Our shameful relationship with Haiti's dictators since then make us a suspect savior. As in Somalia, U.S. forces are likely to be first welcomed, but in any extended stay our welcome would quickly wear out.

We cannot sit idly while the embargo does its dirty work. We have a moral obligation to Haiti, to revisit diplomatic solutions with our allies in the region or through United Nations mediation.

The rebuilding of Haiti must be up to Haitians. But first we must remove the boot from its jugular.

Many innocents would die if the United States and allies launch an invasionary force to oust the military. But many will die also as a result of this embargo. The search for a resolution to this mess must continue.

[From the Lincoln Star, May 24, 1994]

AMERICA CHANGES FACE

"The offer was sweeter than a bushel of Iowa roasting ears: \$25 million in incentives to a Maryland biotechnology company if it would leave the nerve-rattling East Coast and settle here in America's heartland—fresh air, quiet streets, smiling faces," read the news story about a company considering relocating to Des Moines.

"But after a closer look at Iowa, the company noticed that almost all of those faces, smiling or not were white." The offer was ultimately rejected—because Des Moines was not racially diverse enough.

Just as America's face is changing, the needs of companies are also changing.

Companies today have offices all over the country, all over the world. It's a good chance that some of their best people will be other than white. How is that company going to feel about sending someone to work in Iowa if they're going to lose them in a year, asks Max Phillips, an executive with U.S. West.

[From the Lincoln Star, May 24, 1994]

CZECH, SLOVAK REPUBLICS FACE CHALLENGES

(By Ann Toner)

The Czech and Slovak republics, formerly Czechoslovakia, are adapting at different rates to free enterprise, according to two Farmers National Co. officers who have been assisting the effort.

Speaking Monday to the Omaha Agri-Business Club, Max Evans of Des Moines, chief real estate appraiser, and Craig Harris of Shenandoah, Iowa, real estate associate, said in the more populous and industrialized Czech republic, unemployment is 3 percent and business is improving.

In the less populous Slovak republic, more rural and less industrialized, unemployment is 20 percent and likely to climb.

The two men have been helping through a grant to Iowa State University from the U.S. International Development Agency.

"A lot of people have changed on paper but not at heart," said Evans. One collective farm was divided into 90 smaller enterprises, turning the tractor driver under the former system into a custom tractor driver who still has to go to a central committee to get his tractor fixed when it breaks down.

Slovak farmers can't believe that a U.S. farmer could farm 1,200 acres with just his immediate family or possibly one hired

hand. A Slovak farm that size might have 150 employees with a hands-off manager who directs them.

The collectives have reduced employment by about 30 percent and need to pare their worker force by another 65 percent in order to become efficient, Evans said.

Crop farms in the republics are a mix of modern and ancient with tractors, horse teams and hand labor all engaged in production, the two men said. Tillage is extensive, with no effort to terrace or save soil.

Many livestock farms are antiquated and in need of better genetics and animal nutrition, Harris said. Dairies milk dual-purpose animals that don't do a good job of either milk or meat production.

Feeds are hay, grass and silage with little effort to balance rations or protein content for optimum production.

Collectivization and confiscation of properties under communism have complicated land reform, Harris said. A lack of records makes it difficult to establish past ownership.

TRIBUTE TO REV. JOHN H. RICE

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Rev. John H. Rice of the Bethel Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Rice commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend John H. Rice was born in Starkville, Mississippi, reared in Chicago Heights, Illinois since the age of four matriculating at Dr. Charles Gavin Elementary, Washington Junior High, and Bloom High School; graduate of Moody Bible Institute, Prairie State College, Associate of Arts Degree, Governors State University, Bachelors Degree Majoring in Communication Science, currently a candidate for the Masters Degree in Communication Science; and

Whereas Reverend Rice as elected Pastor of St. Bethel Baptist Church in 1970, where he has had life long member, the church has been blessed with an increase of over six hundred (600) new families involved in many christian ministries; and

Whereas under the dynamic leadership of Pastor Rice the Bethel Community Facility also known as "the miracle on Portland Avenue" was constructed, today this one million dollar debt-free multipurpose facility serves the community with day care, a medical clinic, alternative high school for at risk youth, adolescent basketball, computer classes, a pharmacy, and fellowship hall; and

Whereas Reverend Rice is a family man, married thirty-three years to the former Movita Tate, and God has blessed them with one son and three daughters: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend John H. Rice by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional record and archives of the one hundred and third Congress.

TRIBUTE TO THE BIBERMANS

HON. MARJORIE MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to two life long residents of Pennsylvania who are celebrating the 50th anniversary of their wedding on June 4, 1994.

Fifty years ago, 2 days before D-Day, David and Annette Biberman were married in Philadelphia. Dave, then an artillery expert in the U.S. Army, was shipped to the Philippines where he served his country training GI's in the new munitions technologies. During the war, Annette worked for the Budd Co. where she wrote a monthly letter to American servicemen describing the equipment Budd was manufacturing to assist in the war effort.

At the end of the war, Dave and Annette started a family and raised two daughters. Dave and Annette have been lifelong supporters of liberal social causes. Since their retirements from careers in business and education, they have been active volunteers for cultural organizations in Philadelphia. They have also been devoted grandparents to two grandsons and two granddaughters.

It is a privilege to wish them many more years together on this great occasion.

TRIBUTE TO DR. WILLIAM T. RUCKER

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Dr. William T. Rucker of the Soul Reviving Missionary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Dr. Rucker commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Dr. William T. Rucker is a learned man, holding five earned academic degrees and one honorary degree. Dr. Rucker matriculated at City College of Chicago (Wilson Junior College), Associate of Arts degree in humanities, Alma College, Alma, Michigan, Bachelor Science degree in Physical Education, McKinley Theological Seminary, Bachelor of Theology, Governors State University, University Park, Illinois, Bachelor of Arts and Masters of Arts in Cultural Studies, Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, candidate for the Doctor of Ministry Degree, McKinley Theological Seminary, Honorary Doctor of Divinity; and

Whereas Dr. Rucker has been an outstanding athlete and role model to his peers and others since the days of his youth. He was Captain of his High School Football and Track teams, earning twelve Varsity Letters in Football, Basketball, Track and Baseball, State Champion in the One Hundred Yard Dash, receiving thirty medals and thirty-five trophies, earning six Varsity Letters in College Football and Track, in 1986 he earned the Yudanshu Black Belt through the Wolf-pack Karate Studio; and

Whereas Dr. Rucker was Licensed to preach and Ordained into the Gospel Ministry in 1974, since that time he has served as Pastor of Soul Reviving Missionary Baptist Church of Chicago, he is a member of the Southern Baptist Convention; and

Whereas Dr. Rucker is among the most dedicated and exceptional Child Welfare advocates in America, President of One Church One Child, State of Illinois, President of the Reverend Henry Rucker Memorial Services Organization a full service Foster Care and Adoption Agency, Member, Department of Children and Family Services Advisory Council, Co-Chairman, Adoption Reform Panel, Member, Governor's Advisory Board—Adoption Project Heart, Board Member, Olive Harvey City College, Board Member, Roseland Community Hospital, Chairman, South Area Social Services Coalition, and Chairman, South Area Planning Board: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of The United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Dr. William T. Rucker by entering these accomplishments into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States.

OUTRAGE IN BOSTON

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to read the following OP-ED by Bob Herbert from today's New York Times. It describes a flagrant violation of antidiscrimination laws and a violation of the principles upon which our society prospers. We cannot let incidents such as this be swept under the rug and explained away as mistakes. I am outraged that, at the request of a visitor to our country, the management of the Four Seasons Hotel decided to ignore a hundred years of progress in racial relations. Mr. Speaker, this travesty speaks for itself and I urge my colleagues to take note of it.

OUTRAGE IN BOSTON

It was the kind of ugliness you expected from the South in the 1950's, but it happened last week in one of the great hotels of Boston.

The Prime Minister of India, P.V. Narasimha Rao, and his entourage checked into the Four Seasons Hotel late on the night of May 16. Thirty-six rooms were booked for Mr. Rao and the approximately 50 aides who accompanied him. There was also a contingent of U.S. Secret Service personnel assigned to the Prime Minister, who was to speak at Harvard the next day.

Now in a great hotel like the Four Seasons, there is a surge of excitement and activity when important guests arrive. A variety of tasks have to be carried out by parking attendants, bellhops, clerks, maids, waiters and the like.

Last week at the Four Seasons, any of those tasks done for the Prime Minister of India had to be done by white people. No African-Americans could carry his bags, no Asians could clean his room, no Latinos could serve him his food. At the direction of a hotel official, the Prime Minister had to be served by whites only, American or European.

The offense was so blatant and egregious that the head of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination could not at first believe it. The initial reaction of the commission chairman, Michael T. Duffy, was that the allegation, made by hotel employees, was "too outrageous to be true." He ordered an investigation.

It turned out that the Four Seasons official, who has not been publicly named, had notified hotel supervisors in a memorandum that nonwhites were not to serve the Prime Minister. This was confirmed by the hotel's general manager, Robin Brown, who said, "There was a memo that went out to a number of employees saying that only certain nationalities should service the Prime Minister's room."

Mr. Brown has made extensive public apologies on behalf of the hotel and has described the memo and its aftermath as "very, very stupid and unforgivable and painful."

But how could the flap have happened? To carry out the directive, some nonwhite employees had to be shifted from their normal duties. How could anyone at the hotel have thought that was all right? Last week marked the 40th anniversary of the Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court ruling that led to the dismantling of legal segregation in the United States. Clearly there are many who remain untouched by the spirit of that ruling.

Two African-American bellhops, Harrison Lilly and Jose Abad, were among those told by Four Seasons supervisors that they couldn't assist the Prime Minister or his party. Mr. Lilly, the night bellman, said he was given paperwork to do. He was quoted in The Boston Globe as saying, "I felt when it happened that they had traded my eight years of service for one night of revenue."

Four Seasons officials, while acknowledging that what happened was wrong, contend that hotel employees were carrying out a request made by the Prime Minister's security people, who felt that Mr. Rao would be safer if only white waited on him. The security people, according to hotel officials, were worried about the possibility of an assassination attempt or some other terrorist act.

The Indian Government has denied that any request was made that pertained to the racial or ethnic background of hotel staff members.

The Four Seasons is doing its best to make the controversy disappear. Hotel officials have apologized to Mr. Lilly and Mr. Abad, and have reimbursed them a total of \$179 for lost gratuities. The two bellhops, who had filed charges with the Commission Against Discrimination, have withdrawn their complaint. Mr. Brown, the general manager, has said he would like the "healing" to begin.

But hold on. What happened at the Four Seasons last week was a moral outrage. Mr. Duffy said yesterday that the commission's investigation was continuing. Additionally, the United States Government has an interest in knowing whether a foreign head of state has been fostering racial discrimination here. That should be thoroughly investigated. And the hotel, which insists that it will not tolerate discrimination, needs to show that it's serious. There are times when heads should roll and this is one of them.

TRIBUTE TO REV. J.C. SMITH

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend J.C. Smith of the Bethlehem Temple Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Smith commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend J. C. Smith is a native of Montgomery, Alabama, he is a family man, married to Miss Willie Myricks for thirty-seven years and God has blessed them with nine children, all completing college and the eldest son is a candidate for the Ph. D. Degree; and

Whereas Reverend Smith is a community leader and a churchman, serving on the School Board of District 147 for twenty-one years, a member of the South Suburban Ministries Fellowship serving as chairman of the political affairs committee, Vice President of the state Progressive National Baptist Convention, and Moderator of the South Suburban District; and

Whereas Reverend Smith was Ordained in 1964, organized Bethlehem Temple Baptist Church in 1969 with five members, today the congregation numbers over one thousand souls with over fifteen ministries, including a Mens Mentor Ministry, a dynamic youth and young adult ministry, and a women's ministry who volunteer at Oak Forrest Hospital; and

Whereas under the leadership of Rev. Smith the congregation out grew its facilities, in 1990 a new church was completed located at Sibley & Ashland, a shining beacon of light in difficult times: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Reverend J. C. Smith, by entering these accomplishments in the Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER MARTIN GANZ

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is a solemn occasion for my district because we are honoring one of our own who gave his life in the line of duty. The death of Manhattan Beach police officer Martin Ganz, who was gunned down while making a routine traffic stop on December 27, 1993, was a tragic reminder of the world around us.

Whether on the streets, in our cars, or in our homes, the fear of violence is one we all share. And with Officer Ganz's death we no longer feel that even those who are there to protect us are completely safe from the dangers of urban life.

The challenge is to overcome our fear with action. It is my goal to see that we do learn

from the senseless act that has stolen from us a bright, promising, and caring young man who so selflessly committed himself to his family, his friends, and his profession. To paraphrase a comment made by Martin Ganz's fiancée, Pamela Ham, at a recent forum I held to discuss gun violence, "we cannot let Martin's death be in vain."

Martin Ganz was a kind son and brother who offered support to his mother and five sisters, and a loving fiancée to Pamela—planning to formally propose marriage to her on Valentine's Day. He was a model police officer who earned the respect of both his colleagues and the residents of his community. Let us keep these memories clear, and continue to work together to keep our community safe and strong.

TRIBUTE TO REV. BARNEY SHELTON SAULSBY

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Barney Shelton Saulsby of the Messiah Temple Missionary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Saulsby commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Barney Shelton Saulsby is a native of Columbia County Florida, he is a graduate of Richardson High School, Lake County Florida, Chicago Technical College with a degree in Engineering, Chicago Baptist Institute, earning the Bachelor of Theology Degree, Southern Bible Seminary, earning the Master of Theology, and the International Bible Institute earning the Doctor of Theology; and

Whereas Reverend Saulsby is the Founder and Pastor of the Messiah Temple Missionary Baptist Church, established in 1965, serving as its faithful under-shepherd for over twenty-eight years, on Easter Sunday, April 19, 1980 the congregation moved to its new home a new edifice seating over one thousand, a fellowship hall, and educational facility; and

Whereas Reverend Saulsby believes in a Ministry to the total man and community outreach, in 1992 he was appointed Protestant Chaplain of the Chicago Fire Department, serving the spiritual needs of the Firemen and their families; and

Whereas Reverend Saulsby organized the Messiah Evangelistic Association with an outreach ministry reaching over thirty States, the God Squad Youth Ministry that includes the far south side of Chicago, and a weekly radio broadcast that covers the Chicago Metropolitan Area: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Barney Shelton Saulsby and the Messiah Temple Missionary Baptist Church, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

TRIBUTE TO REV. RICHARD MCCREARY II

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Richard McCreary II, of the New Covenant Missionary Baptist Church of Phoenix, IL. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend McCreary commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Richard D. McCreary, II, Ph.D. is a native of Evergreen, Alabama, the son of the late Richard D. McCreary, Sr., and Mrs. Leodia P. McCreary. He is a family man, married to Barbara J. P. McCreary, M.D., they are the proud parents of two daughters, and two grandchildren; and

Whereas Reverend McCreary matriculated at Florida A & M University, Tallahassee, Florida, earning the Bachelor of Science Degree, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Illinois, earning the Master of Science Degree, the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, earning the Doctor of Philosophy Degree, Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, earning the Master of Divinity Degree, and Northern Theological Seminary, earning the Doctor of Ministry; and

Whereas Reverend McCreary was Licensed to preach May 14, 1967 by the First Baptist Church of Evergreen, Alabama, under the pastoral leadership of The Reverend H. J. Hawkins, and Ordained March 1, 1970, by the Rock Hill Baptist Church of Carbondale, Illinois, Reverend McCreary is a Professor of Composition at Governors State University, University Park, Illinois; and

Whereas Reverend McCreary is the Pastor of the New Covenant Missionary Baptist Church, Phoenix, Illinois, he is an active member of the Greater New Era District Association, he is a staff writer for the "Worker" Missionary Magazine, the Founder and Director of the New Covenant Christian Academy, New Covenant Church provides leadership development classes, and has many outreach programs to meet the needs of the community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Richard D. McCreary, II, Ph.D. and the New Covenant Missionary Baptist Church, Phoenix, Illinois, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

TRIBUTE TO REV. ALBERT LOVE

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Albert Love of the First Lilydale Baptist Church of Chicago, IL. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Love commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Albert Love is a native of Chicago, Illinois, he matriculated at Lindblom Technical High School, graduating with honors, University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, Trinity Christian College, Palos Heights, Illinois earning the Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology and Theology, graduating Cum Laude, he is a family man, married to Miss Carolyn Knowlton of Chicago, Illinois since 1976, God has blessed them with a son, Brandon Alexander Love; and

Whereas Reverend Love responded to the Call to the Gospel Ministry, he was licensed to Preach in August, 1976, Ordained in April, 1980, in October, 1983 he became the tenth man to Pastor the historic Lilydale First Baptist Church, Chicago, Illinois, the former Pastors were, Rev. C.D. Trice, Rev. E.W. Lowery, Rev. E.W. White (served twice), Rev. W.W. Franklin, Rev. A.J. Davis, Rev. J.W. Coleman, Rev. W.M. Moore, Rev. C.C. Yates, Rev. L.W. Johnson, all making their contribution in building the Kingdom of God; and

Whereas Reverend Love is a denominational leader, he is Secretary of the Presidents Council of Baptist Conventions in Illinois, Chief Operating Officer of the Baptist General State Convention, Member of the Permanent Organization Board of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Financial Secretary of the Greater New Era District Baptist Association, he is a much sought after teacher in the State and National Congress of Christian Education, and the World Baptist Alliance; and

Whereas under the Pastoral Leadership of Reverend Love the congregation has grown to over one thousand persons and is very active in the community, the Church will send an exchange student to Zimbabwe, a sponsor of the Inner-City Youth Camping Project, sponsor a summer Youth Jobs Program, involved in the Christian Ecumenical Development Corporation, rehabilitating housing for low income families, adopted a shelter for teenage mothers, scholarship programs, Monthly food drive, and Ministry to the Elderly: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Reverend Albert Love and the First Lilydale Baptist Church, Chicago, Illinois, on the occasion of Reverend Love's Tenth Pastoral Anniversary, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

TRIBUTE TO REV. ALBERT MOSES SHEARS

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 25, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Albert Moses Shears of the Maple Park United Methodist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Shears commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Albert Moses Shears is a native of Marianna, Arkansas, graduat-

ing from Anna M.P. Strong High School with honors, matriculated at the University of Arkansas A.M.&N at Pine Bluff, Bachelors degree and Garrett Evangelical Theological Seminary, Evanston, Illinois earning the Master of Divinity Degree; and

Whereas Reverend Shears is a member and an Elder in the Northern Illinois Conference of the United Methodist Church, former Pastor of South Deering and Vincent United Methodist Churches, he was appointed Pastor of Maple Park United Methodist in 1988; and

Whereas under the pastoral leadership of Reverend Shears God has Blessed Maple Park Church to grow spiritually, in membership, in ministry to the hungry, to Senior Citizens, to youth, to those in prison, to the community and the promotion of aids awareness, to expand into a beautiful new church facility; and

Whereas Reverend Shears is a humble man, a servant of God, a member of the Board of Ordained Ministry of the Northern Illinois Conference, a former president of the Greater Grand Crossing Organizing Committee, and the president of the Board of the Developing Communities Project; and

Whereas Reverend Shears is a family man, a true role model, married to Carolyn Shears, God has blessed them with three children, Katundra, Derrick and Carlos and one grand daughter: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of the The Reverend Albert M. Shears by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the one hundred and third Congress of the United States.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 26, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 27

8:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed legislation to provide for health care security.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine monetary policy.

SD-538

JUNE 7

8:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to resume markup of proposed legislation to provide for health care security.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-138

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed legislation to provide for health care security.

SH-216

JUNE 8

8:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed legislation to provide for health care security.

SH-216

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To resume hearings on issues relating to teenage pregnancy.

SD-192

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1936, to provide for the integrated management of Indian resources, and S. 2067, to establish an Assistant Secretary for Indian Health, and to provide for the organizational independence of the Indian Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Services.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

Foreign Relations

International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed legislation to provide for health care security.

SH-216

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine water quality and quantity problems and opportunities facing the lower Colorado River area.

SD-366

JUNE 9

8:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed legislation to provide for health care security, and to mark up S. 1513, authorizing funds for programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

SH-216

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee

To continue hearings on water quality and quantity problems and opportunities facing the lower Colorado River area.

SD-366

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1824, Legislative Reorganization Act, H.R. 877, Smithsonian National African American Museum, an original bill authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Election Commission, S. Res. 196, printing resolution for Aging Committee, an original resolution authorizing the purchase of 1995 wall calendars, H. Con. Res. 222, authorizing acceptance and placement of a bust in the Capitol, and other legislative business.

SR-301

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to consider Indian health care provisions of the proposed American Health Security Act.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending legislation and nominations.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed legislation to provide for health care security, and S. 1513, authorizing funds for programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

SH-216

JUNE 10

8:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed legislation to provide for health care security.

SH-216

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on activities of off-reservation boarding schools.

SR-485

10:30 a.m.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe Briefing on crime and corruption in Russia.

Room to be announced

JUNE 14

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on weather satellite conversions.

SR-253

Environment and Public Works

Superfund, Recycling, and Solid Waste Management Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for Superfund programs.

SD-406

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for rail safety programs.

SR-253

JUNE 15

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2036, to specify the terms of contracts entered into by the United States and Indian tribal organizations under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

SR-253

Finance

To hold hearings on S. 1780, to revise the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, to provide security for workers, to improve pension plan funding, to limit growth in insurance exposure, and to protect the single-employer plan termination insurance program.

SD-215

2:30 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To resume hearings on S. 1021, to protect and preserve the rights of Native Americans to express and exercise their traditional religious beliefs, focusing on an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

SR-485

JUNE 16

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on implementation of the Department of Energy's alternative fuel vehicle and fleet programs.

SD-366

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. Res. 69, to require that an evaluation of the financial impact that any Federal mandates would have on State and local governments be included in the committee report accompanying each bill or resolution containing such mandates, S. Res. 157, to require a supermajority for committee approval of bills containing unfunded Federal mandates, and S. Res. 158, to require a supermajority for Senate approval of bills or amendments containing unfunded Federal mandates.

SR-301

JUNE 23

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on the nominations of Lee Ann Elliott, of Virginia, and Danny Lee McDonald, of Oklahoma, each to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission.

SR-301

10:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold oversight hearings on the operations of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

SR-301

CANCELLATIONS

MAY 26

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Business meeting, to discuss procedures for markup of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995.

SR-222